



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-93-117
Monday
21 June 1993

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Burundi

Zaire's Mobutu Congratulates President-Elect

E41806211593 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in French 1800 GMT 18 Jun 93

[Text] President-elect Melchior Ndadaye this morning received Vizi Topi, Zairean ambassador to Burundi and doyen of the diplomatic corps accredited in Bujumbura. Vizi Topi was carrying a congratulatory message from Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko to Melchior Ndadaye, president-elect of the Republic of Burundi. The message reads:

Mr. President and very dear brother, having learned about your brilliant election to the highest office of your country, I am particularly pleased to convey to Your Excellency my warmest congratulations and those of the whole Zairean people. This happy event is also an occasion for me to convey to Your Excellency my best wishes [words indistinct] your personal happiness as well as for the prosperity of the Burundian people.

I continue to believe that together we will work within mutual confidence toward a strengthening of the fraternal, good- neighbourly, and cooperative ties that have always existed between our two countries in the interests of our two peoples and for the triumph of peace, understanding, and solidarity on our continent.

[signed] Yours faithfully, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, president of the Republic of Zaire.

Central African Republic

General Elections To Be Held in Aug

AB1906061093 Bangui Radiodiffusion-Television Centrafricaine Radio in French 1800 GMT 18 Jun 93

[Text] In keeping with the directives of General Andre Kolingba, president of the Republic, the government has just accepted the principle of bringing forward the electoral date. It has changed the previous date of 17 October [words indistinct] in response to the appeal made by a large number of compatriots. Since this electoral date problem began, the president has preferred not to get involved in it to avoid [words indistinct]. Thus, the government has suggested a new date of 29 August for the presidential and legislative elections.

In the highest interests of the nation and always mindful of all our compatriots' aspirations concerning the electoral timetable problem, anxious to favor permanent consultation, and determined in his capacity as the guarantor of the institutions of the Republic and of national unity to work for preserving social cohesion, the president has decided to bring forward the date for the first round of the presidential and legislative elections to 22 August.

The relevant decrees just signed confirm the head of state's (?goodwill):

Decree No. 93/078 Calling on the Electorate for the Election of the President of the Republic:

The president of the Republic and head of state decrees:

Article One: The Central African Republic electorate is called on to go to the polls on 22 August to elect the president of the Republic. The second round will be held the second Sunday following the publication of the results of the first round.

Article Two: The electoral campaign will open on 8 August at midnight and close on (?20) August at midnight.

Article Three: Voting will take place on 22 August from 0600 to 1700.

Article Four: This decree repeals all previous and contrary provisions and will be registered and published in the official gazette.

Issued in Bangui on 18 June 1993 and signed by Andre Kolingba.

Decree No. 93/079 Calling on the Electorate for the Legislative Elections:

The president of the Republic and head of state decrees:

Article One: The Central African Republic electorate is called on to go to the polls on 22 August to elect members of the National Assembly. The second round will be held [words indistinct] following the publication of the results of the first round.

Articles Two: The electoral campaign will begin on 8 August at midnight and end on 20 August at midnight.

Article Three: Voting will occur on 22 August from 0600 to 1700.

Article Four: This decree repeals all previous and contrary provisions and will be registered and published in the official gazette.

Issued in Bangui on 18 June 1993 and by Andre Kolingba.

Decree No. 93/080 on the Establishment of Special Voters' Registers in Central African Republic diplomatic and consular missions abroad.

The president of the Republic and head of state decrees:

Article One: On the occasion of the 22 August presidential election, [word indistinct] voters' registers will be established in all the Central African Republic diplomatic and consular missions abroad.

Article Two: Each constituency corresponds to the area covered by each diplomatic or consular mission.

Article Three: Polling stations will be located inside the diplomatic missions or consulates.

Article Four: This decree repeals all previous and contrary provisions and will be registered and published in the official gazette.

Issued in Bangui on 18 June 1993 and signed by Andre Kolingba.

Congo

Army Announces Unspecified 'Strict Measures'

AB1906100193 Paris AFP in English 0952 GMT
19 Jun 93

[Excerpt] Brazzaville, June 19 (AFP)—Congo's military leaders announced Saturday they will use "strict measures" to stop unrest that has wracked the country since disputed elections, after a day of looting and gunfire in the capital.

Defense Minister Brigadier General Raymond Damase N'Gollo made the announcement over radio, urging all sides to rally around President Pascal Lissouba to find a solution to end a "dangerous and intolerable" situation and "save the young democracy." The minister did not specify what the measures would be.

But an Army officer told AFP that military patrols would be set up to remove all street barricades that have been in place for more than a week both in the capital and the provinces.

Sporadic shooting continued throughout the night in different parts of the city after looting broke out in stores in the northern quarter of the capital Friday for the first time in the crisis.

Foreigners have started packing their bags amid the mounting tension and fears that the crisis could disintegrate into civil war.

Informed sources said Saturday that Sergeant Francois Maboto, the bodyguard for Congo's finance minister, was wounded overnight in a clash with opposition militants and was in serious condition in hospital.

Ngollo called for calm in his radio message and urged them to help the military restore order.

He encouraged Lissouba to pursue efforts to reach "final and peaceful" solutions to the crisis that has paralyzed political life since the June 6 elections, as Congo's religious leaders have urged in talks with the president.

He also called on the president's supporters and opponents to "show more moderation" and to work together with the president towards "a final solution to guarantee security and peace" for the country.

The defense minister deplored the violence and barricades, warning such acts "threatened public order and state authority." [passage omitted]

Defense Minister Issues Statement

AB1906211593 Brazzaville Radio Nationale Congolaise
Network in French 1830 GMT 19 Jun 93

[Text] The calls for self-restraint and appeasement coming from the majority of the nation's active forces to the two political opponents the Union for Democratic Renewal-Congolese Labor Party [URD-PCT] Coalition and the presidential group, seem to be slowly receiving a favorable answer. The result is a remarkable improvement in the easing of the country's political tension. This is demonstrated by the slow but sure resumption of traffic in some areas of the capital. Added to this, is the day's turning point, a declaration from each side. In short, agony and worry seem to be fading away to hope and happiness. Although the [words indistinct] are not very visible, there is hope that all the obstacles to democracy in Congo will soon be overcome. President Pascal Lissouba has been called upon to intervene in order to overcome these obstacles. On this issue, we have an important statement from Defense Minister General Raymond Damase N'Gollo:

[Begin N'Gollo recording] Dear fellow countrymen, for some time now, our country has been experiencing a very disturbing situation. Differences that erupted within the National Commission for Monitoring and Organizing Early Legislative Elections have caused barricades to be erected, public buildings to be demolished, especially roads, [words indistinct] by armed groups, daily looting, and vandalism and disruption. These acts have progressively paralyzed our social life and our already fragile economy. [Words indistinct] demonstrations and disruptions of public order in some establishments in the interior in retaliation for acts in the capital. Such acts which imperil public order and the state's authority are capable of destroying the social fabric and dangerously compromising national unity.

Dear fellow citizens, given this dangerous and intolerable situation [words indistinct] the elements of the public force exhorts his excellency and the supreme commander of the Armed Forces to relentlessly pursue efforts to find an equitable and peaceful solution to this crisis as suggested by religious leaders. Furthermore, the public forces call on the leaders of the various political families which have [words indistinct] to demonstrate more moderation and to collaborate with the president of the Republic to find a definitive solution to the crisis in order to guarantee our people security and peace, which are necessary for our young democracy.

The public force has decided to [words indistinct] in order to settle the disorder and insecurity reigning in our country. The public force urgently appeals for calm throughout the national territory and appeals to the people to quickly help restore public order.

Long live the Republic. [end recording]

Unrest in Brazzaville Said Spreading to Interior

AB1906112793 *Brazzaville Radio Nationale Congolaise Network in French 1830 GMT 19 Jun 93*

[Excerpts] In Brazzaville, unrest is on the increase. Road blocks have been erected everywhere and groups of gangsters go from district to district terrorizing the people. In some districts, looting, holdups, and vandalism have been reported, while in other districts, traders, especially those from West Africa, have closed their shops to avoid what happened to their colleagues at Ouenze in Brazzaville. Apart from Brazzaville, the city of Owando also had its share of road blocks as Gaspard Maurice Okile, our correspondent in the capital of the Cuvette Region, reports:

[Begin recording] The political climate in Brazzaville is gradually spreading to the Cuvette Region, especially to Owando, its capital. Since 17 June at about 15 km from the city, road blocks have been erected with trees on National Trunk Road No. 2 to prevent motorists from entering Owando. A second road block has just been erected at another entry point, (Limbede) in the first district. Vehicles arriving from Brazzaville do not have easy access to Owando. [passage omitted]

At this very moment, there are petroleum products here—no kerosene, gasoline, or diesel fuel. Also since this morning, leaflets written and signed by (Samozar) have been posted at some public places. The leaflets (?criticize) Monsignor Ernest Nkombo's departure from Owando, which it terms as a secret agenda for the Congolese people. The writer of the leaflet claims to be speaking on behalf of the inhabitants of Owando. [end recording]

Prime Minister Reportedly Tenders Resignation

LD1906191993 *Paris Radio France International in French 1830 GMT 19 Jun 93*

[Text] There was the sound of heavy gunfire this morning in the streets of Brazzaville. This is a sign of the worsening crisis, which for two weeks has been facing the opposition and the presidential movement. From the head of the state there is only silence: Prime Minister da Costa is reported to want to resign, and for the 600,000 inhabitants of the capital the shortage of goods is more and more difficult to endure. On the line from Brazzaville, Frederique Jenneau reports:

[Jenneau] No supplies are getting through, be it by train, plane, or river. Economic activity has been paralyzed for eight days. The shops are short of drink, fresh produce, meat, and cheese. Those wielding the guns, however, are far from short of ammunition. Asked in the afternoon, Bernard Kolelas, president of the opposition coalition, said that he would prefer a military solution to the political crisis if it could guarantee democracy and the rule of law. Kolelas added, however, that the army is not considering this option at the moment. Chief of Staff General Mokoko did not make the declaration that was expected on Friday, while President Lissouba is

observing a similar silence. His prime minister, Claude Antoine Da Costa, has tendered his resignation, as he told four foreign diplomats. If this resignation is accepted, the head of state can then name a new head of government, perhaps before next Tuesday, the date of the first session of the new National Assembly arising from the elections of 2 May and 6 June, which are contested by the opposition.

The French mission left for Paris this evening, after being replaced by another French delegation of six people. In two days, Messrs. Simon and de la Sabliere made contact with the army, with civil society, with the government, with the presidency, and with political parties.

Opposition Leader Favors 'Military Solution' to Crisis

AB1906204593 *Paris AFP in French 1653 GMT 19 Jun 93*

[Excerpts] Brazzaville, 19 Jun (AFP)—The Congolese opposition leader, Bernard Kolelas, said in Brazzaville on 19 June that he favored a "military solution" to the political crisis provided it "guaranteed democracy and the rule of law."

In an interview with AFP, Mr. Kolelas said: "In the situation we are facing, I would prefer that the Army took charge of the situation to guarantee democracy and the rule of law rather than let people who accept democracy only because it is a way of acceding to power rule."

He added: "I would prefer a military solution which guaranteed democracy and human rights" and stressed that at present, the Army, which has "remained neutral in the search for a political solution to the crisis," is not considering that solution. [passage omitted]

Mr. Kolelas repeated the opposition's conditions for resumption of "dialogue" with the presidential group: The first one is the cancellation of the second round of early parliamentary elections, which, according to Mr. Kolelas, was organized "illegally by the presidential group." The second one is the publication of the results of the second round, which was recognized by the Coordinating Committee of the National Commission for Organizing and Supervising Early Elections. According to Mr. Kolelas, those results were "held back by Interior Minister Francois Ayayen."

Mr. Kolelas added: "We are in favor of a mutual solution. We would like the head of state to make a gesture by canceling the second round of elections, and we will agree to hold talks with him." He accused the presidential group of having "put the agreement reached during previous negotiations in jeopardy" several times.

Mr. Kolelas was surprised that President Lissouba has remained silent since the political crisis began a week ago, adding that "this has never been seen anywhere else." He disclosed that he met a French delegation,

which arrived in Brazzaville on 18 June to inquire about the Congolese situation. The French envoys "advised us to search for consensus to avoid civil war," Mr. Kolelas said. He added that he was aware of the "seriousness of the situation."

When asked about the risk of food shortage that this crisis could bring about in light of road blocks and looting in several Brazzaville suburbs, Mr. Kolelas said that shortage "exists" and stressed that the opposition had made goodwill gestures by freeing about a dozen armed activists belonging to the presidential group who had been imprisoned by members of the opposition security forces. He accused the presidential group of distributing weapons and sending several of its activists to the Republic of South Africa to be trained in preparation "for a civil war."

Lissouba Responds to Suggestion

AB1906223093 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1830 GMT 19 Jun 93

[Excerpts] Bernard Kolelas, a leading Congolese opposition figure, has a habit of making startling announcements. This habit was confirmed on 19 June. Referring to the crisis the country has been facing for the past two weeks, he said he was in favor of a military solution. [passage omitted] On the other hand, President Lissouba thinks the democratic choice made by the Congolese people through consultations must be consolidated. He reiterated this a couple of days ago when he spoke to Guy-Bertrand Mapangou on 18 June:

[Begin re-ordering] [Lissouba] Order will return after discussions have been held. Order will return after our institutions have been established. They must comply with certain prerequisites which are not just part of the political order. There must be institutional and constitutional prerequisites. We said in the document signed with the parties yesterday that the transitional government which is in place today will leave only after the National Assembly has been instituted. This is a constraint which is awkward, but it is an institutional constraint that we have to comply with.

[Mapangou] In light of the ever deteriorating climate, some of your supporters think you are acting in a cowardly manner. You are simply philosophizing instead of looking for solutions.

[Lissouba] Possibly, possibly. Posterity alone will judge. It is quite obvious that was a country where people spoke with one voice, that is, nobody had the right to speak up. People now have been given the chance to say what they want. People can now speak their mind, criticize, shout, say whatever they want with impunity. All this is in the name of democracy. I am the first president democratically elected after quite a long time. Whatever I do, whatever I say, will serve as a precedent. In other words, those who come after me in the future will act based on what I did and what I said. What am I to do then? Am I to take up arms and ask the Army to kill all those who are

digging trenches and threatening the people? Is that what people expect of me? Do you call that strength? Or should I use some amount of persuasion? I think posterity will judge me. It will probably judge me severely but I would prefer to be judged severely instead of being dubbed a bloodthirsty president, murderer, and so on. [end recording]

Presidential Group Says No More Talks With Opposition

AB2006185593 Paris AFP in French 1731 GMT 20 Jun 93

[Text] Brazzaville, 20 Jun (AFP)—In a communique sent to AFP in Brazzaville, the presidential group, comprising some 60 political parties close to Pascal Lissouba, said today that "it is no longer possible to hold consultations" with the opposition coalition.

Bernard Kolelas, leader of the Congolese opposition, said in an interview with AFP on 19 June that he favored "military solution" to the political crisis provided it "guaranteed democracy and the rule of law."

"In the current situation, I would prefer that the military assume power in order to guarantee democracy and the rule of law, rather than friends who accept democracy just to have power," Mr. Kolelas added.

In its communique, the presidential group "took note of this antinational and antidemocratic stand taken by Bernard Kolelas," adding that by asking the Congolese Armed Forces to assume power, Kolelas has publicly declared himself an outlaw."

The presidential group reminds the Armed Forces of "their oath of loyalty to the Republic and to the democratically elected institutions" and "calls on them to disengage themselves (...) from the path of sedition and treason along which Kolelas wants to engage them."

The group also appeals to "all Congolese democrats, who have fought at the Sovereign National Conference to help ensure that arms are never taken up in the Congo again."

Finally, the presidential group solemnly appeals to the people to "use all means possible to mobilize themselves and to oppose taking power by force, in accordance with the Constitution."

Lissouba, Opposition Leader Kolelas Discuss Tension

AB2106102293 Paris AFP in French 0946 GMT 21 Jun 93

[Text] Brazzaville, 21 Jun (AFP)—Congolese President Pascal Lissouba and the opposition leader Bernard Kolelas held a two-hour round of discussions yesterday which focused on the extreme tension prevailing in the country, a reliable source disclosed in Brazzaville today. During the discussions, Mr. Kolelas is said to have

reminded the head of state of the opposition alliance's preconditions for opening negotiations with the presidential group, the same source added.

Meanwhile, particularly intense shooting was heard last night in Baongo district in the south of the capital Brazzaville where opposition activists have been retrenching themselves for 10 days now. Gunfire were also heard during the night in the northern sector of the city, notably in the Ouenze area. Most shops in the center of the city remained closed this morning.

Military Patrols Reinforced; Situation Updated

*AB2006184093 Paris AFP in French 1706 GMT
20 Jun 93*

[Text] Brazzaville, 20 Jun (AFP)—It was observed in Brazzaville that military patrols were considerably reinforced on the night of 19 June. Soldiers carefully searched vehicles for weapons in different areas of the capital, with the exception of Baongo, which is the opposition's entrenched camp.

However, persistent shots were still heard during the early hours of 20 June as demonstrators positioned at roadblocks fired into the air to mark their positions.

Elsewhere, there was renewed looting at mid-morning in the M'Pila suburb in the north, where according to witnesses, two commercial depots were ransacked. The looters took refrigerators, deep freezers, and water heaters.

As military checks continued in the early afternoon of 20 June, the situation seemed calm in most parts of the town. On 19 June, the district attorney contacted certain political leaders in order to "have Congolese citizens, who had been detained in defiance of the legal dispositions, released," the radio said in its mid-morning news broadcast.

Thirteen people detained by the Union for Democratic Renewal-Congolese Labor Party, security services, and three others detained by the Union for Democracy and the Republic have been released.

State Attorney Patrice Zouala "will make similar contact with other military authorities illegally detaining activists of other parties," the radio added. At the Brazzaville Maya-Maya Airport, some international flights were delayed so that they could arrive during the day rather than at night, while others were canceled for security reasons, several airlines disclosed. For instance, the Air Afrique flight from Abidjan, scheduled to stop in Brazzaville early tomorrow morning before departing for Johannesburg, was canceled.

Meanwhile, the two French emissaries who arrived in Congo on 18 June to acquaint themselves with that country's political situation left Brazzaville today for Paris, an informed source disclosed. Messrs. Rochereau de la Sabliere Jean-Marc, director of African and Malagasy Affairs at the French Foreign Ministry, and Simon

Jean-Marc, assistant director at the office of the French minister of cooperation, held talks during their visit with officials of the presidential group, the opposition coalition, and the Army High Command. They met yesterday afternoon with opposition leader Bernard Kolelas at ex-President Denis Sassou-Nguesso's residence in M'Pila, a reliable source disclosed.

Rwanda

Final Peace Accord To Be Signed in Arusha 24 Jun

*EA1806180493 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la
Republique Rwandaise in French 1115 GMT 18 Jun 93*

[Excerpts] The final peace accord between the Rwandan Government and the Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF] will be signed on 24 June 1993.

This emerged in a communique from the office of the president of the Republic issued last night at the end of talks between the head of state and the Tanzanian ambassador and diplomats representing Western countries. [passage omitted]

Returning to the communique from the office of the president of the Republic which was made public last night, Major General Juvenal Habyarimana, president of the Republic, yesterday received successively at Urugwiro Village the apostolic nuncio and Western countries' ambassadors accredited to Kigali, as well as the Tanzanian ambassador to Rwanda. The head of state's talks with the apostolic nuncio; the U.S., Belgian, and French ambassadors; the charge d'affaires of the Federal Republic of Germany; and the official in charge of Swiss cooperation were on the signing to be done soon in Arusha [Tanzania] of the final peace accord between the Rwandan Government and the RPF.

After an exchange of views on the hopes placed by the Rwandan people in the signing of the peace accord, the president and his interlocutors expressed hope that a broad consensus will be reached on the few matters of disagreement that remain so as to ensure that the accord is implemented. The head of state expressed satisfaction over his interlocutors' support from the beginning of the negotiations to date. He asked them to continue their assistance during the implementation of the accord in order to quickly attain the moral and physical reconstruction of the country.

Tanzanian Ambassador Dorah Ntukano Justina Mbezi delivered to the head of state a message from his Tanzanian counterpart on the signing ceremony for the final peace accord between the Rwandan Government and the RPF. The head of state thanked the Tanzanian president, his government, and the Tanzanian people for all the efforts they have made to allow our country to attain a negotiated peace. He expressed satisfaction over the fact that the signing of the peace accord is imminent and

assured his interlocutor that it is with great happiness that the president of the Republic himself will go to Arusha to sign the accord.

The president also stressed the importance of the accord, which commits our country's future. That is why the country's various political authorities have asked for preliminary consultations to be held first on the draft peace accord in order to win the broadest consensus possible and reassure the largest possible number of people with a view to having safer grounds for its implementation.

The head of state and the ambassador agreed on the date of 24 June as the date for the signing of the peace accord as soon as the consultations will have reached the desired consensus. [sentence as heard] The president asked the Tanzanian ambassador for her country's continued support even after the signing of the peace accord with a view to ensuring better implementation of the accord.

Zaire

Mobutu Tells Army To Protect People, Restore Discipline

AB1906215593 Dakar PANA in French 1348 GA. T 19 Jun 93

[Text] Kinshasa, 19 Jun (PANA)—Zairian Head of State Mobutu Sese Seko has called on the Zairian Armed Forces "to do everything in their power to secure the population and to restore once and for all" discipline within their ranks. At a meeting with the country's key military leaders on 17 June, Marshal Mobutu laid particular emphasis on the need for the Army to fully play its role of guaranteeing the security of people and goods. In the same vein, a communique from the Army headquarters prohibits Zairian soldiers from serving as sentinel guards for private individuals "whoever they may be." Only public figures and some recognized institutions are entitled to such close protection, the communique stresses.

Issues Communique

LD1906220693 Kinshasa Tele-Zaire Television Network in French 1900 GMT 19 Jun 93

[Text] Following the meeting of the Higher Council for Defense, presided over by head of the Army Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, and in the light of several cases of vandalism carried out by bandits at times dressed in uniform, and in the framework of the need to revitalize military discipline, the following has been decided:

As of today, a military patrol will regularly take place throughout the town of Kinshasa and in the interior of the country, in order to bring an end to unmonitored missions taken by elements of the Army in uniform during hours of duty and rush hours. Every soldier in uniform not with his unit should have with him an authorization signed by his immediate superior, his

commander, and should also have with him his military identity card. All group missions should be authorized and commanded by the person of the highest grade. Every soldier on a mission should have his mission order on him, as well as his military identity card. Unit commanders will ensure that the above communique is applied without fault.

Tshisekedi Minister Urges UN Inquiry Into Abuses

LD1806173793 Brussels La Une Radio Network in French 1600 GMT 18 Jun 93

[Text] [Studio announcer] In Zaire, it is already known that the Tshisekedi government has called for the dispatch of UN observers to the eastern provinces of Shaba and Kivu, where thousands have reportedly died in ethnic clashes in the past year. The minister in charge of communication in the Tshisekedi government, Lambert Mende, will meet an official from the UN humanitarian affairs department, (Darko Silovic), this afternoon.

(Silovic) was to lead a UN mission to Zaire, but this mission has not yet received the authorization of the Birindwa government appointed by President Mobutu. Lambert Mende was interviewed by Valerie Hirsch:

[Begin recording] [Mende] We will inform (Silovic) and, through him, the UN secretariat general that this mission must visit our country with or without Mobutu's consent. Since the problems which this mission must solve are linked to Mobutu's criminal political behavior, one cannot expect to be granted the consent of the perpetrator of crimes one wants to investigate. The United Nations is perfectly entitled by its Charter to go there without this authorization.

[Hirsch] Do you hope that this will represent a first step in the direction of a deeper UN involvement in Zaire?

[Mende] If this is necessary, if President Mobutu does not understand the language of reason dictated to him by Monsignor Monsengwo, this escort by the international community will be absolutely needed to enable our people to emerge from this crisis, which has already claimed nearly 4,000 lives in nearly 10 months. This is too much, this is more than we can bear, these are the beginnings of a civil war, and the United Nations must come to prevent the country from sinking once for all. [end recording]

[Studio announcer] According to representatives of the International Christian Democrats in Brussels, Joseph Ileo and several other leading officials of the PDSC, the Zairean Democratic and Christian Social Party, are being prevented from leaving Zaire. They were due to board the Brazzaville-Brussels Sabena flight yesterday evening. All had the necessary visas, but Zairean immigration services did not let them leave. This is not the first time these services, which come under the authority of the Zairean security services, have prevented opposition members from leaving Zaire.

'Renovated Sacred Union' Created; Leaders Discuss Goals

AB2006192093 Paris AFP in French 1822 GMT 20 Jun 93

[Excerpt] Kinshasa, 20 Jun (AFP)—Six ministers from the government of Faustin Birindwa, all former activists of the Sacred Union (opposed to Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko's regime), announced today the formation of "the Renovated Sacred Union" (USR). This new body is a "political platform for change through dialogue and nonviolence," the ministers explained at a news conference. The group also says it is determined "to win power through open elections and to lead the people to change along this path, the only democratic one, and by governing the country at the center." Among the six founders of the USR are two members from the Christian Social Democrats Party (PDSC), two from the Union for Democracy and Progress (UDPS), Etienne Tshisekedi's party, and two from the Federalist Christian Democracy.

One of the most prominent figures of the new organization is Public Works Minister Kimate Kiro, a former member of the Technical Secretariat of the Opposition (STOP), the "brain" of the Sacred Union. Mr. Kiro was also a member of Tshisekedi's first Cabinet in October 1991. Other members are Economy Minister Zacharie Bididi, another former STOP member, who is also a PDSC member, and External Trade Minister Lumbu Maloba, one of the 13 co-founders of the UDPS.

At their news conference, the USR founders said their aim was to fight "against fundamentalism and extremism" which have "led the Sacred Union away from its objectives," alluding to the radical wing of the opposition led by Mr. Tshisekedi. "We were among those who initiated the Sacred Union and no one can teach us anything about militancy," Mr. Kiro said. [passage omitted]

Eritrea**Isayas Afewerki on Refugee Repatriation, Welfare***EA1806150293 Asmera Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0400 GMT 17 Jun 93*

[Fifth installment of report on interview with President Isayas Afewerki in Asmera on 12 June—Isayas passages are recorded]

[Excerpts] [Announcer] Your Excellency, the President, why is it that people arrested immediately after independence have still not been brought to court?

[Isayas] To answer the question in general, I believe it was not done intentionally. The only reason for the delay is the backlog of work at the High Court. There is no other reason. [passage omitted]

[Announcer] Your Excellency, the President: It has been said that one of the main tasks of the government is the repatriation and resettlement of Eritrean refugees in their country but with all the problems we have, do we have the capability to resettle them? What has been done on the repatriation program so far? Thank you.

[Isayas] The issue of the repatriation of Eritrean refugees to their country is a problem which cannot be solved with the current economic situation of this country. We had submitted this issue to the international community in the past, however, since the UN High Commissioner for Refugees did not accept our proposals on this issue, it was difficult to reach an agreement and to implement the proposed programs. [passage omitted]

We have now reached some agreements with the United Nations. The issue will be discussed in Geneva next month. We have reached an agreement that the first phase of the repatriation of the refugees will start before the end of this year. This program cannot be completed in one year. It will take some three years and applies only to refugees who are in Sudan. [passage omitted]

[Announcer] It is said that the Eritrean Government does not give proper attention to the poor. For example: The increase in prices of electricity, water, and transport has affected the poor. Is there any plan to help the poor?

[Isayas] What can a poor government do for the poor? What can the government do when it is facing problems itself? We must be realistic. Narrowing the gap between the poor and the rich will take time, even though it is one of our aims. I believe one should not say that there is no care for the poor. On the question of electricity, water, transport, fuel and so on, there is the so-called market. One cannot ignore the market price; one cannot base one's decisions simply on the wishes of the government and the people. If the government does not have an income it cannot provide subsidies.

Isayas on Hopes for International Aid*EA1806155393 Asmera Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 1600 GMT 17 Jun 93*

[Sixth installment of report on interview with President Isayas Afewerki in Asmera on 12 June—Isayas passages are recorded]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] [Announcer] Eritrea did not receive substantial assistance from the international community during its struggle or even after independence. Is there any hope of receiving international assistance to fight our problems in future, and if that assistance is not forthcoming, what problems might that bring?

[Isayas] I want to give a positive response to two basic issues. The international community has been giving this country and its people much assistance. If we ask ourselves what the people are eating and what they are [words indistinct], then we can receive the answer to the question. Hence, even if the international community did not assist us as much as we expected, [words indistinct]. [passage omitted]

We should know that we can stand on our own two feet if we manage to develop all sectors of the economy through our own hard work. Genuinely, if all our hope is just based on foreign aid and international assistance—this does not mean that we do not want or that we should reject assistance—we will regret it later on. The foreign aid we have received and continue to receive will assist in the reconstruction of the nation and the rehabilitation of refugees. As was reported by the media last year, we have received up to \$140 million from various donor organizations and countries. [passage omitted]

President Discusses Creation of Eritrean Currency*EA1806223593 Asmera Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0400 GMT 18 Jun 93*

[Seventh installment of a report on interview with President Isayas Afewerki in Asmera on 12 June]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] [Announcer] We do not yet have a national currency. Is it necessary to have a national currency? There are rumors that we are going to continue using the Ethiopian currency. However, isn't it dangerous to rely on another country's currency?

[Isayas] On other occasions I have mentioned the currency options and have spoken about a mutual or common currency. Another option is the use of the Ethiopian currency. A third option is the use of our own currency. [passage omitted] We are going to continue using the Ethiopian currency as we have been doing for the past two years, as every facility was not yet available to us. Now that Eritrea is a sovereign state, if Eritrea is going to continue using the birr until it has its own currency, then there must be an agreement between the two governments. This is one of the issues under discussion.

[Announcer] You mentioned that a confederation might develop in the future between Eritrea and Ethiopia. Don't you think a confederation with our colonizers—that is, former colonizers, Ethiopia—would interfere with us as a sovereign and independent state? Let me add: Even if we want to talk about a confederation, is this the time to talk about when and how?

[Isayas] They say one thing leads to another. [laughter] If it is asked what motive prompted a journalist to raise such a question, then it is only the journalist who could answer this question. Since I have been asked, I will answer. This issue emanated from Ethiopian journalists at the unique time of the referendum when an active campaign against Eritrea and its people and independence was being waged. It is not our own basic idea, as if we had initiated it. As for me, I have not initiated such a topic. I want you to understand the whole issue within this context. Much has been said about the relations that should exist between us and Ethiopians. If we look at the issue genuinely and objectively, it is natural to have good relations with our neighbors and there is no effort that we should not make to develop economic relations with Ethiopia. [passage omitted]

These relations will slowly lead from economic cooperation to political cooperation and confederation. This should be done in a manner that does not touch upon the sovereignty and independence of the countries concerned. We have yet not reached this level. There is no viable idea that has reached this stage. This will take a very long time, probably generations. [passage omitted]

President Outlines Relations With Various Countries

EA1906220593 Asmera Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 1600 GMT 18 Jun 93

[Eighth and final installment of a report on interview with President Isayas Afewerki in Asmera on 12 June]

[Excerpts] [Announcer] The Sudanese Government is alienated from the rest of the world because of its radical religious fundamentalist policies. Will not we be affected if we establish relations with Sudan and how will the international community see us?

[Isayas] When choosing a friend you must be free. The relations we will have with Sudan must first of all be in our interest and then of mutual interest. So Sudan's relations with other countries should not have a negative effect on relations between Eritrea and Sudan. Our basic steps and policies emerge from this truth. It is true that in the past the so-called Jihad Organization [Eritrean] was formed by the Sudanese National Islamic Front Party. And the party does not deny this, neither do the people who formed this front. However, the Sudanese Government is currently cooperating with the Eritrean People's Liberation Front in discarding such ideas. [passage omitted]

Rather than tampering with existing relations, it is preferable to get rid of those forces who can harm our relations. Therefore with the understanding of the Sudanese Government, we have been working on solving this problem. [passage omitted]

[Announcer] In the past, relations between Eritrea and Saudi Arabia have not been cordial. Now relations seem to be improving. Why?

[Isayas] Personally, from what I see, the real meaning of becoming an independent and sovereign state is to have good relations and to develop them. [passage omitted]

As Eritrea does not have any dispute with the Saudi Government, there is nothing to stop us from establishing relations. [passage omitted]

[Announcer] How are Eritrea's relations with the international community? Especially with the West, in particular the United States and Italy? How are our relations with Far East countries?

[Isayas] [passage indistinct] Even though we cannot say we have better relations with this or that country, our relations with the United States are very cordial and encouraging. To say more would involve going into details. Relations with Italy are improving. [passage omitted] In general our relations with EC member countries are very cordial. [passage omitted]

Somalia

UN Troops Withdraw From Captured Positions

AB1806114093 Paris AFP in English 1031 GMT 18 Jun 93

[Excerpt] Mogadishu, June 18 (AFP)—U.N. forces Friday [18 June] withdrew from positions they captured during a strike against the headquarters of Somalia's fiercest warlord Mohamed Farah Aidid in Mogadishu, during which five U.N. troops and at least 28 Somalis were killed. The Somali capital was quiet but still tense early Friday, a day after the air and ground attack by the U.S.-led multinational force in which arms dumps, garages and houses belonging to Aidid's militia were destroyed. Many local residents ventured out into the streets and traders opened their shops and stalls, as U.N. troops kept a low profile. No Pakistani soldiers remained at Aidid's headquarters, which they seized Thursday, supported by Moroccan, Italian, French and U.S. troops.

Five U.N. peacekeepers were killed—four Moroccans and one Pakistani—and 44 wounded in the clashes, U.N. spokesman Ahmad Fawzi said.

Italian and French troops pulled back Friday from the Digfer Hospital on the outskirts of Mogadishu, where they had clashed earlier with Aidid's militiamen. The search for General Aidid was continuing, U.N. officials said. [passage omitted]

Aidid Follower: Aim To Hold 14 UN Peacekeepers

AB1806143293 Paris AFP in English 1413 GMT 18 Jun 93

[Text] Nairobi, June 18 (AFP)—Followers of Somali warlord Mohamed Farah Aidid said Friday that they were holding 14 U.N. peacekeepers, including two Americans, captured during this week's fighting in Mogadishu. A communique released here by a representative of Aidid's Somali National Alliance (SNA) said the peacekeepers were captured Thursday [17 June] during a U.N. attack on the Difger Hospital, where Aidid was at one point reported to be in hiding.

SNA representative Abdulatif Mohamed Afdub, who said he received his information by radio from SNA headquarters in Mogadishu, said most of the captured U.N. troops were Moroccan. The communique said 120 Somalis were killed during the U.N. assault on Aidid strongholds. He asserted that "the response by the Somali population" to the attack left 58 peacekeepers dead, 12 of them Americans.

U.N. sources and hospital officials said the fighting killed five peacekeepers and at least 28 Somalis. The statement said an arrest order by the United Nations against Aidid would only "bring more bloodshed to the foreign intervention in Somalia."

General Aidid Said To Give Radio Address 17 Jun

AB1806182593 Paris AFP in French 1419 GMT 18 Jun 93

[Text] Mogadishu, 18 Jun (AFP)—Somali warlord Mohamed Farah Aidid spoke yesterday evening on a clandestine radio and strongly condemned the UN military operation against his forces, Somali reporters said today. The address, which lasted two hours, was interspersed with nationalistic songs, according to the same sources. It was not possible to determine whether General Aidid's address was live or recorded.

Radio Mogadishu, which was under the control of Mohamed Farah Aidid, was destroyed last week by American planes when the UN Security Council ordered the disarming of Gen. Aidid's forces and the elimination of his propaganda means.

Gen. Aidid yesterday evening used a mobile shortwave transmitter that his supporters in the United Somali Congress had earlier used for clandestine broadcasts before the overthrow of the former president, Mohamed Siad Barre.

The UN special representative, Admiral Johathan Howe, stated yesterday that he had ordered the arrest of Gen. Aidid, who is being held responsible for the death of 23 Pakistani blue helmets last weekend.

The international forces yesterday launched an offensive against the headquarters of the Somali warlord. During that attack, five blue helmets and at least 28 Somalis were killed.

SNA Aide Says Aidid in Mogadishu, 'Intends To Resist'

AB2006204593 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 20 Jun 93

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] It is four days since the UN force in the Somali capital, Mogadishu, launched their big attack on positions held by a faction leader, General Aidid, in apparent retaliation for the killing of UN peacekeepers. Aidid was flushed out of his headquarters and UN troops are still looking for him. The UN special representative, Admiral Howe, says Aidid must be arrested and charged with crimes against humanity, but so far there has been no sign of the wanted man. Nikolima Mohamed, Gen. Aidid's Somali National Alliance [SNA] spokesman in Rome, has been in touch with Mogadishu today, and I asked him if he knew where Gen. Aidid was.

[Begin recording] [Mohamed] According to the news I received this morning from Somalia—from Mogadishu—Aidid is in Mogadishu.

[Bickerton] Do you know exactly whereabouts in Mogadishu?

[Mohamed] Well, the whereabouts, I am afraid nobody can tell.

[Bickerton] Is that because you don't know or because you don't want to reveal it?

[Mohamed] Because I don't want to reveal it.

[Bickerton] Does Gen. Aidid have any intention of handing himself over to the UN?

[Mohamed] Definitely no.

[Bickerton] Why not?

[Mohamed] Because the UN is looking for him not only to arrest him but to kill him.

[Bickerton] Why do you say they want to kill him? They have said that they will treat him carefully, and perhaps charge him and put him on trial.

[Mohamed] But they cannot ask a man to give up when they have already passed a sort of death sentence by saying that he should be arrested because he is culprit of this and that, when no commission of inquiry—which was required by the resolution of the UN—was made, when no tribunal was set up, when no judge has passed a sentence on him. These things are being carried out by Adm. Jonathan Howe and his people in New York. And the UN in this case, in the court [as heard] of inquiry, they are a part, not the judge.

[Bickerton] So what does Gen. Aidid intend to do? Is he going to fight back?

[Mohamed] He intends to resist this design to do away with the SNA, to arrest all the Somali leadership of the SNA, and then to bring a puppet government or a sort of puppet administration in Somalia.

[Bickerton] But it must be very difficult for Gen. Aidid to resist or fight back if he is actually in hiding.

[Mohamed] The idea is not to fight back for the sake of fighting back. The idea is to resist.

[Bickerton] Now, if this resistance goes on by Gen. Aidid, doesn't it mean that Mogadishu is just going to sink straight back into the appalling chaos that it was in the first place?

[Mohamed] But this is due to the UN and what they have done. Why bomb the sites where the arms were assembled and known to the U.S., to the UNITAF [United Nations Task Force], to the UN, and then say that Aidid was hiding his arms? They knew it eight months ago. [end recording]

U.S. Helicopter Hits Vehicle Carrying Moroccan Soldiers

*AB1806194693 Paris AFP in English 1910 GMT
18 Jun 93*

[Text] Mogadishu, June 18 (AFP)—A vehicle carrying Moroccan UN soldiers was hit by fire from a U.S. helicopter attacking the headquarters of one of Somalia's most powerful warlords, humanitarian sources told AFP Friday [18 June].

The sources could not say if the Moroccans were killed in the "friendly fire" incident during Thursday's assault on the headquarters of General Mohamed Farah Aidid.

A Moroccan military official asked about the report said only that the five Moroccans known to have been killed in Thursday's fighting died in "various incidents."

UN Colonel Charges Somalis Use Women, Children as Shield

LD1806200893 Paris Radio France International in French 1830 GMT 18 Jun 93

[Text] It is very difficult to know precise casualty figures for yesterday. Officially 28 Somalis are reported dead, but hospitals list 60. Let's listen to the testimony of the liaison officer for French troops in Somalia, Colonel Bourguin. He describes the difficulty of the task of the Blue Helmets:

[Begin recording] [Bourguin] They use women and children as a shield between them and us. They know very well that it guarantees their impunity. I even saw myself some Somalis firing at women and children to make them believe that we shot them.

[Correspondent] Yesterday?

[Bourguin] Yesterday and every time there are journalists around.

[Correspondent] So they are at windows and shoot at the Somali crowds?

[Bourguin] Absolutely. They are behind, the crowds hide them, they hide behind, sometimes the crowds are helping them, they obey, perhaps under threat, they run and then, surprise, they fire on UN troops facing them. [end recording]

Demonstrations Held 20 Jun for Aidid, UNOSOM Forces

*AB2006181093 Paris AFP in English 1739 GMT
20 Jun 93*

[By Lawrence Bartlett]

[Excerpts] Mogadishu, June 20 (AFP)—Four ships carrying several thousand U.S. marines arrived off the Somali capital Sunday [20 June], as the United Nations postponed plans to resume food distribution in southern Mogadishu, saying the area was still too dangerous. [passage omitted]

Pakistani troops said they wanted to carry out a final reconnaissance of the food distribution points to ensure that they would be in a better position to defend themselves from any new attack.

"Despite the dangers we are willing to do our duty because it is important that the people get food and humanitarian aid," said Pakistani Captain Iqbal Asif as trucks loaded with maize left the port for distribution points in the northern part of the city, controlled by Aidid's rival, Ali Mahdi Mohamed.

Meanwhile a group of United Nations lawyers has arrived in Mogadishu to advise the peacekeeping force here on carrying out orders to arrest Aidid on charges which include crimes against humanity. [passage omitted]

Hundreds of his supporters demonstrated against the U.S. and United Nations peacekeepers in his jittery southern Mogadishu stronghold Sunday.

They held banners denouncing U.S. President Bill Clinton and the U.N. forces and vowed that they would die before allowing their leader to be captured.

"They must leave our country. They came not to support us but to destroy and kill us," said Mohamed Hassan Farah, surrounded by a chanting crowd on a piece of wasteland in Mogadishu.

"Medicine not missiles," read another poster.

Several kilometers away a few hundred supporters of Ali Mahdi staged a pro-U.N. demonstration.

They chanted "Long live UNOSOM" and "We don't want Aidid as a dictator." UNOSOM is the acronym for the U.N. mission in Somalia. [passage omitted]

Food Distribution Continues Despite Violence

*AB2106100693 Paris AFP in English 0952 GMT
21 Jun 93*

[Excerpt] Mogadishu, June 21 (AFP)—Hundreds of Somali demonstrators staged anti-U.N. and anti-U.S. protests here Monday [21 June], as food aid distribution resumed under tight security in the southern Mogadishu stronghold of fugitive Somali warlord Mohamed Farah Aidid. Demonstrators shook their fists at U.N. helicopters overhead and screamed hatred of U.S. President Bill Clinton, as just offshore four U.S. ships carrying thousands of marines lay at anchor as U.N. forces planned Aidid's capture.

While the demonstrators threw up barricades and spilled across the road outside a wrecked sports stadium, thousands of destitute women and children queued a few kilometres away for rations of wheat supplied by aid agencies for the first time since five Pakistani peacekeepers were killed at a food distribution point on June 5.

"Down with Bill Clinton, down with (U.N. Secretary-General) Butrus Butrus-Ghali, down with (U.N. Somali force) UNOSOM", chanted the demonstrators, protesting the attack on Aidid's headquarters last Thursday.

U.N. special representative Jonathan Howe has ordered Aidid's arrest over the June 5 killings of a total of 24 Pakistani peacekeepers, allegedly by Aidid's militiamen.

Pakistani troops were out in force Monday at the food distribution centres, surrounding them with coils of razor wire, armoured vehicles, truckloads of blue-helmeted soldiers and guards stationed on rooftops. "Everything is going absolutely fine," said Major Farukh Hussan, commander at a distribution point close to the K4 roundabout where Pakistani troops killed some 20 demonstrating Somalis on June 13. "There is no hatred," he said, referring to the June 5 attack on Pakistani forces. "That was a small group. The poor people had nothing to do with it."

An aid worker watching the distribution said the suspension of the daily food handout had caused serious hardship to the refugee families living in hovels made of sticks and sacks and plastic on wasteland throughout the derelict city. "They cannot really survive without the dry rations, they will have been begging and scavenging," he said. [passage omitted]

Mandela, Buthelezi To Meet 23 Jun; Statement Issued

MB2006181493 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1748 GMT 20 Jun 93

[Statement issued by the Church of the Province on SAPA PR Wire Service on 20 June]

[Text] Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi and Mr Nelson Mandela will meet for talks chaired by Bishop Stanley Mogoba and Archbishop Desmond Tutu on Wednesday June 23, church leaders announced tonight.

Bishop Mogoba, presiding bishop of the Methodist Church of Southern Africa, and Bishop Michael Nuttall, dean of the Church of the Province of Southern Africa, said in a joint statement that the meeting would take place in the Johannesburg area at a venue still to be announced. They thanked both political parties for their hard work in arranging the meeting and placed on record their appreciation for the sense of urgency the parties had shown.

The church leaders also appealed to all people of faith for their prayers for Wednesday's meeting. They said Archbishop Tutu would be returning from Europe for the talks.

The full text of their statement follows:

Joint statement by Bishop Stanley Mogoba, presiding bishop of the Methodist Church of Southern Africa, and Bishop Michael Nuttall, dean of the Church of the Province of Southern Africa.

The meeting between Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi and Mr Nelson Mandela which was asked for by church leaders will be held on Wednesday June 23. Archbishop Desmond Tutu, who is in Europe at present, plans to break his programme to return on Tuesday. He and Bishop Mogoba will jointly chair the meeting.

Chief Buthelezi and Mr Mandela were initially invited to meet at "Bishopscourt" in Cape Town but their parties suggested that in view of time constraints it would be more convenient to hold it in the Johannesburg area. The church leaders have agreed to this. The venue has still to be announced.

This meeting is the result of much hard work by many people in both the political parties involved. We should like to place on record our appreciation for the sense of urgency with which both parties have treated the matter.

We also issue an appeal to all people of faith for their prayers for the meeting.

Buthelezi Warns of Civil War if Federalism Denied

MB1806115493 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1100 GMT 18 Jun 93

[Text] Inkatha Freedom Party leader and kwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi says he believes in a federal system for a democratic South Africa and has warned that civil war may be the only option if this goal is denied.

Addressing foreign correspondents in Johannesburg, Dr. Buthelezi said there would be more violence if the state president and the leader of the ANC [African National Congress] tried to railroad a unitary state through constitutional negotiations. Asked if he was prepared to lead his people in revolt, he said if revolt was the only option, he would follow that option. Dr. Buthelezi said he was not committed to an election on April the 27th next year as agreed to by most participants in the 26-party democracy talks.

Leader Denies Statement

MB1806192193 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 18 Jun 93

[Text] Inkatha Freedom Party leader Dr. Mangosuthu Buthelezi denied that he threatened civil war if a federal system of government is not adopted in South Africa. According to a SAPA-REUTERS report, Dr. Buthelezi allegedly made this remark in a discussion with foreign journalists. Earlier today television news asked Dr. Buthelezi about this after a function in Randburg.

[Begin Buthelezi recording in English] I never said that if we don't get a federation in this country, then I'll go to war. What I said was that, as I see it, if we want peace in this country, South Africa, it seems to me that the only option we have is that of a federation. And I also said that already, in a situation where I am in kwaZulu, Natal, there is already a low-intensity civil war and that, that is likely to get worse if, you know, we push for a unitary system in the circumstances. [end recording]

De Klerk Supports 'Firm Steps' Against Killing of Policemen

MB1806115593 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1034 GMT 18 Jun 93

[Text] Pretoria June 18 SAPA—The government supports firm steps against the wanton killing of policemen and women, President F.W. de Klerk said on Friday.

He told a police passing-out parade in Pretoria that something drastic needed to be done to curb the attacks on police officials.

"Firm action is necessary and we are not tying the SA [South African] Police's hands behind their backs."

Mr. de Klerk criticised the "arrogant announcement in Namibia by an APLA [Azanian People's Liberation

Army] official boasting about the number of security force members who had been killed".

He said a resolution was being deliberated which must "once and for all call all political movements with private armies to order to lay down their arms, to suspend and stop the armed struggle, and to become part of a negotiated solution."

Attacks on policemen made it difficult to reach out to communities by way of foot patrols and other community-friendly contact methods.

The question of legitimacy of the police should be removed from the political debate.

"The only way to attain that is through political reform.

"The government is doing all it can to ensure that agreement in this regard is reached without unnecessary delay."

Mr. de Klerk presented the Star of South Africa decoration to Police Commissioner Johan van der Merwe and six other police generals.

PAC Says Government Not Prepared To End Hostilities

MB1806151693 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1434 GMT 18 Jun 93

[By Francois Pienaar]

[Text] Johannesburg June 18 SAPA—Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] President Clarence Makwetu on Friday [18 June] accused the government of not being prepared to discuss a mutual cessation of hostilities.

The PAC was willing to do so immediately, he told a press conference at his party's headquarters in Johannesburg.

"The PAC has put its case clearly. We are prepared to sit down and discuss how to bring about a mutual cessation of hostilities, but the government has not done that yet. Until then we cannot agree to it."

Earlier on Friday, the government's chief negotiator Roelf Meyer accused the PAC of conducting an armed struggle while negotiating at the same time, a situation he said could no longer be tolerated.

Asked to comment on Mr. Meyer's accusation Mr. Makwetu merely said the government was also doing this.

He reiterated the PAC's commitment to a mutual cessation of hostilities, "provided it was not unilateral".

He then said the government was "arming itself to the teeth" which was "not acceptable".

Mr. Makwetu denied that the PAC had agreed to comply with a draft declaration at the 26-party negotiating

council which calls for the immediate cessation of hostilities by all parties to negotiations.

Rowan Cronje of Bophuthatswana, who had acted as a mediator between the two parties at one stage, said he had got the impression that an agreement had been reached between them in bilateral talks.

Mr. Makwetu said he wanted to stress that the bone of contention was over the date for the implementation of the resolution calling for an end to hostilities.

The PAC leader also said his organisation had always been against "bosberade" [bush meetings] where secret deals were reached and indicated that "all was not well" at the last bilateral between the PAC and the government.

But he added, "if they are ready to meet, we are willing to meet tonight".

A statement issued at the press conference reiterated this stance:

"We hereby wish to underline that the PAC and APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army], our military wing, are in principle ready to enter negotiations and discussions with the regime and all interested parties on the 'mutual cessation of hostilities' in line with the 1989 Harare Declaration of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU)."

The statement, attributed to Mr. Makwetu and his vice-president Johnson Mlambo, also stated:

"The regime has been engaged in a vicious campaign to portray the PAC and its military wing, APLA, as blood-thirsty, intransigent, senseless murderers, and as an organisation bent upon prosecuting a racial war against whites and wrecking vengeance against the settler farming community".

According to the statement this was "not only designed to undermine the legitimacy of armed struggle against colonial oppressors and the right of the oppressed to use all means and method at their disposal to fight... but is also an attempt to disguise and distract... attention from the intransigence of the regime and its unwillingness to enter negotiations with the PAC on the mutual cessation of hostilities".

Government Criticizes PAC Negotiations, Armed Struggle

MB1806115793 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0951 GMT 18 Jun 93

[By David Greybe]

[Text] Johannesburg June 18 SAPA—The tactic of the Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC] to negotiate and conduct armed struggle at the same time can no longer be tolerated, government chief negotiator Roelf Meyer said on Friday.

He was speaking after the PAC told the 26-party Negotiating Council that it could not support a draft declaration which calls for the immediate cessation of hostilities by all parties to negotiations.

The PAC tabled, instead, an amended resolution which insisted on a so-called mutual cessation of hostilities once the council had agreed "that a legitimate government will be established through the election for a constituent assembly to draft a new constitution".

"We have a participant here who is not prepared to suspend the armed struggle," Mr. Meyer, also minister of constitutional affairs, told the Negotiating Council after the issue had been debated for almost two hours.

He accused the PAC of "negotiating on one side and proceeding with the armed struggle on the other".

"That is not something we can tolerate any longer," he said.

The Negotiating Council then agreed to break for "tea" while the 10-member planning committee attempted to "reformulate" the original resolution.

PAC negotiator Patricia de Lille proposed the issue be referred to the technical committee dealing with violence in a bid to resolve the differences.

She accused the government of not negotiating in good faith because it had not yet met the demands of a council resolution following the recent police swoop on the PAC.

The resolution called on the government to return all the equipment and material taken during the raid and either charge or release the PAC officials and members in detention.

Ms de Lille said the PAC would insist on the implementation of the resolution, "otherwise we will question the credibility of this council".

She also accused the government of being "very impatient" and trying to get a quick agreement on the draft declaration tabled.

"After 300 years of oppression it is not going to be possible to understand each other in two days," Ms de Lille said.

"All of us are involved in violence in some way."

More than 35 speakers took to the floor on Friday morning in the debate, where a string of amendments were proposed.

The Conservative Party [CP] led a small group of participants, which included the Afrikaner Volksunie [Afrikaner National Union], Bophuthatswana and National People's Party in objecting to the resolution or parts of it.

The CP for example denied it was involved in violence, and said the resolution concerned the government and the PAC and "this should be a matter between them".

The proposal that all 26 participants jointly agree to cease or suspend hostilities was seen a "way out" to get agreement between the two parties, other delegates said.

The day's chairman, Rowan Cronje of Bophuthatswana, who had acted as a mediator between the two parties at one stage, said he had got the impression that an agreement had been reached between them in bilateral talks.

The Democratic Party's Colin Eglin appealed to all the parties in the council to support the declaration: "If this is passed it will be a giant step in bringing peace to South Africa.

"It will be the first time that the 26 parties here will commit themselves to ending the armed struggle." If adopted it would be "a signal step to bringing peace to South Africa".

After tea, Mr. Cronje announced the planning committee had incorporated all the proposed amendments into a single resolution and that the PAC had requested time to consult its principals.

It was agreed to break immediately for lunch.

CP Called Upon To Define Borders of 'Afrikaner State'

MB1806152893 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1446 GMT 18 Jun 93

[By David Greybe]

[Text] Johannesburg June 18 SAPA—Self-determination as proposed by the Conservative Party [CP] finally came under the spotlight on Friday [18 June] at the constitutional negotiations.

The National Party [NP] welcomed the fact that the debate had reached the 26-party negotiating chamber, but joined other participants in calling for the CP to define the exact borders of its proposed separate Afrikaner state.

After about two hours of debate on Friday afternoon, and no sign of an end to it, the council decided to continue at a later stage as time was running out.

"The gain of the debate today (Friday) is it is stripped of the confrontational nature of the past," NP negotiator Leon Wessels told the council.

He argued that Afrikaners could maintain their own identity in an entrenched bill of rights, "without impinging on anyone else".

"Therefore we don't agree to self-determination as defined by the Conservative Party."

Mr. Wessels said the fears and concerns of the CP needed to be addressed in negotiations to see if the differences could not be reconciled.

"The need for reconciliation between whites and whites and blacks and blacks is just as important as reconciliation between whites and blacks," he said.

CP negotiator Fanie Jacobs MP reiterated his party's position that the boundaries of a separate Afrikaner state would have to be the product of negotiations.

The CP would be submitting proposals to the commission on boundaries for regions set up by the Negotiating Council recently, he said.

"The CP claims the right to self-determination for its own people without being prescriptive to other people," Mr. Jacobs said.

"We see ourselves as a fully fledged people. We are not merely white people. We are Afrikaners.

"We view Afrikaners as everyone who associates themselves with our freedom struggle," Mr. Jacobs said.

He appealed for self-determination to be part of a package which eventually emanated from the negotiations process.

The CP wanted a hand of friendship extended to it by the other negotiators.

"If not the consequences will be disastrous. Do not make of us the modern Lebanon—a people without a country."

The basic constitutional principles of the CP are:

- it rejects a single state for the whole of South Africa;
- they want the right of self-determination of Afrikaners in their own state;
- they expect a federal South African state alongside their Afrikaner state;
- a confederation or commonwealth of independent states could be established on a voluntary basis; and
- an economic community on the basis of the European Economic Community could also be formed.

There had been endless debates without any progress with the CP in the past, the NP cape leader Dawie de Villiers said on Friday.

He called for clarity from the CP on, among other things, the proposed boundaries of its Afrikaner state, and the rights of non-Afrikaners in such a state.

"Don't be vague, be prescriptive," Dr. de Villiers said in the council.

He asked what if the non-Afrikaners were in the majority in the Afrikaner state. "Then we'll have a new freedom struggle. Then we'll have the whole process started by apartheid over again.

"We don't want to create new confrontations on a racial or ethnic basis," Dr. de Villiers added.

"Where we have differences let us please negotiate," Mr. Jacobs replied at one point in the council's proceedings.

"We are here because we really want to negotiate," adding that the CP had also grown in its policies. "We don't look at ourselves as whites but as Afrikaners. We do not see ourselves as a minority group. By definition we are a people.

"We don't want to play a guitar at a braaivleis [barbecue] on a Saturday night, we want to govern ourselves," Mr. Jacobs said. "Let us please not have domination from the other side."

Multiparty Talks Discuss 'Sufficient Consensus'

MB1906064193 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0206 GMT 19 Jun 93

[By David Greybe]

[Text] Johannesburg June 18 SAPA—Multiparty negotiators agreed on Friday to re-visit the issue "sufficient consensus", which is necessary for the adoption of resolutions and motions. The past week's negotiations, tough at times, at the World Trade Centre at Kempton Park, were marked by disputes over what exactly sufficient consensus means.

The Concerned South Africans Group (Cosag) were at the forefront of the disputes, claiming there could not be sufficient consensus without their support. As a result, it was decided to debate the issue in the 26-party negotiating council on Friday afternoon.

Inkatha Freedom Party negotiator Walter Felgate opened the debate, calling for an ad-hoc committee to look into the matter and come up with a clearer definition of sufficient consensus in respect of rules and procedures of the process. Referring to a decision earlier in the week, when the negotiating council provisionally approved April 27 next year as the election date after the Cosag grouping walked out of the council, Mr Felgate said the council could not live with the consequences of "bad decisions".

He proposed "a set of procedures to guide the chair when he is about to face a strongly divided house". The negotiating council agreed on Friday afternoon to mandate its 10-member planning committee to try to sort out the dispute.

The planning committee would try to resolve the dispute by next week Tuesday, when the council meets again, otherwise a sub-committee would be appointed to look at the issue.

Planning Committee member Pravin Gordhan, from the Natal Indian Congress/Transvaal Indian Congress, said in debate that the dispute over sufficient consensus was political and not technical. "We have to face the reality that not all of us here will agree on issues," he said. "We're reaching a point where we have to take decisions on substantive issues."

Multiparty Document on Suspending Armed Struggle Postponed

MB1906064293 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2211 GMT 18 Jun 93

[Text] Johannesburg June 18 SAPA—The proposed multiparty declaration on the suspension or cessation of armed struggle has been put off for ratification till Tuesday next week.

The postponement of the matter, which is intended to resolve the difficulties between the government and the Pan Africanist Congress [PAC], came after yet another request by the PAC to consult with its principals.

This time, said the PAC's Patricia de Lille, the movement's president, Mr Clarence Makwethu, was waiting to consult with PAC delegates to a conference in Cairo.

The declaration was tabled at the World Trade Centre talks in a final amended form on Friday afternoon following an earlier debate in which more than 30 speakers participated.

It was proposed that parties able to endorse the amended declaration do so and those still wanting clarification be given till Tuesday to follow suit. The postponement was offered because the PAC needed further consultation.

However it was decided, with stern warnings to the PAC, that decision and endorsement by all the parties would be postponed till Tuesday when, the SA Government's Roelf Meyer insisted, a decision should be taken by the council on what to do with those parties who refused to endorse the declaration.

The ANC's Cyril Ramaphosa also warned: "They (the PAC) should understand it as the last opportunity to get this declaration adopted."

Keys Gives Briefing on Economy, Projections

MB1906102293 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 18 Jun 93 p 1, 2

[By Tim Cohen]

[Text] Cape Town—Finance Minister Derek Keys yesterday derided projections that the deficit could amount to R[Rand]30 bn[billion] this fiscal year and expressed confidence that growth could still be achieved this year.

Keys said at a media briefing that the deficit figure extrapolated from the April and May statistics "had no credibility". He was commenting on economists' projections based on the 2.8 percent decline in income from Inland Revenue in the first two months of the fiscal year from last year. Government has budgeted for a deficit of 6.8 percent of GDP [gross domestic product], which Keys said remained within reach.

Keys's comments checked bearish sentiment in the capital market, with rates ending the day little changed from

Wednesday. Bulls gained further ammunition from Keys's optimism over the economy's prospects for recovery.

He said growth would be in the "positive range". Most economists are, however, predicting a further fall in GDP this year.

Keys said there were indications that the downward trend in world commodity prices had bottomed out, there had been an improvement in the gold price and SA was experiencing a better agricultural season.

"My friends in business are giving me various hopeful signs, which they haven't done for quite a few years," he said.

Keys's bullish message was tempered by an announcement that, contrary to market expectations, a deal on SA's debt caught in the standstill net had not been clinched. Various banks involved in the debt standstill agreement had changed their approach, requesting political endorsement for arrangements made.

"This is in contrast to their attitude in previous negotiations where they wanted to have it handled as an entirely technical matter, without reference to any politicians whatsoever." In view of SA's position, this was a predictable and sensible change in approach, Keys said, declining to comment further other than to say he was managing the situation.

Keys justified his confidence that the deficit would not stray outside Budget predictions by pointing out that the change in the corporate taxation system meant the lower 40 percent corporate rate was effective before the 15 percent tax on dividends was payable. Recent figures were also skewed by the delay, in some sectors, in the implementation of a high VAT [Value Added Tax] rate.

Keys said government had leaned over backwards to help people come to terms with the higher VAT rate by, for example, extending the period of delivery of goods on consumer durables.

"To base a projection about the deficit on April and May is dangerous under any circumstances. Under these circumstances it has no validity."

Asked about multiparty discussions on the normative economic model, Keys said there were large areas of the model where there was no disagreement among interested parties. The main differences were the way in which wages were set and the way in which government spending ought to be reduced.

Keys said he would like to get down to constructing the practical programmes that would emanate from the model and economic policy after July.

"It is a question of getting the consent of all parties to the programme constructions. We have to construct programmes together."

Asked about IMF and World Bank facilities, Keys said totally normalised relations were important in the sense that they would improve SA's access to credit facilities from other foreign sources.

Asked whether government was in favour of land restitution and how this would be paid for, he said land restitution was important for reconciliation. However, taxes were fully absorbed so payment for restitution measures would have to come out of government debt. While government had adopted a cautious attitude towards running up debt, there were areas that could be considered justifiable recipients.

Keys was not keen to use the IMF's standby facilities because they were intended to allow a country in economic trouble time to establish itself. "We would like to be running well from the start."

Discussing tariff reform and GATT, Keys said government was establishing a programme to revise and lower tariffs. Part of this effort would involve a new offer to GATT, due by the end of August.

Government had found a pronounced degree of understanding among GATT member of the fact that these adjustments would take time. There was also a general willingness to put SA into the "economy in transition" category, which provided the same advantages as being classified a developing country.

Views Restitution for Land Law Victims

*MB1906082693 Johannesburg THE STAR in English
18 Jun 93 p 1*

[By Political Staff and Own Correspondent]

[Text] Cape Town—Restitution, which could cost billions, would have to be made to people who were deprived of land by apartheid as part of the process of reconciliation, Finance Minister Derek Keys said yesterday.

Last night the ANC [African National Congress] generally welcomed the move, but said Keys had not gone far enough.

At a press conference Keys also revealed:

- Delays in reaching a new debt standstill arrangement with the current deal due to expire at the end of the year.
- South Africa was likely to be recognised as a "country in transition" by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, thus relieving pressure on the manufacturing sector.
- Very little money was available for further pay increases for teachers and civil servants.

He also repeated his predictions that the economy would show a positive growth this year.

Keys agreed with the ANC view that restitution would have to be made to people deprived of their land during the apartheid years.

He suggested the money would come from Government borrowings and added:

"I think restitution is part of reconciliation."

Keys said "certain needs were so pressing and justified" the SA would have to bear the pain of the cost.

Commenting last night, ANC information director Dr Pallo Jordan said the ANC would call for the issue to be "addressed through a mechanism that is seen to be fair".

Jordan said the ANC had proposed a land claims court through which these claims could be processed.

This should try to accommodate both the aggrieved and those who now held that land.

Jordan added the probe should go back long before the National Party's reign. It should start with 1913, when the Land Act was passed and "when the greatest damage was inflicted through dispossession of African people".

Keys further warned that high expectations could not be successfully managed without more being done for the underprivileged. A more equitable distribution was one of the issues dealt with in the Government's normative economic model released earlier this year.

Progress was being made on the model, with quite large areas of agreement already reached.

The main areas of difference were over the way wage settlements should be reached and ways of curbing Government expenditure.

He confirmed the Government was hopeful that the full benefits of membership of the IMF and World Bank could be achieved this year.

Keys added that the economy could be expected to show positive growth this year, as he had predicted in the Budget.

"I am still in the positive range," he said.

Finance Minister, Others Address Economic Forum Conference

*MB1906064393 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0138
GMT 19 Jun 93*

[Text] Cape Town June 18 SAPA—The National Economic Forum [NEF] would be making a grave mistake if it became a place for accommodating elites while neglecting the under-developed parts of the country, Finance Minister Derek Keys said on Friday. Addressing an audience dominated by Congress of SA [South African] Trade Unions [COSATU] members at a Cape Town conference, he said the NEF had more strengths than weaknesses.

The foremost strength of the tripartite NEF, formed eight months ago, lay in the increasing contact it had brought about between the state, organised labour and business. Its ability to bring these interest groups together, to face problems and find solutions, had to be preserved, regardless of the constitutional position.

However, neglect of the under-developed parts of the country—be it in relation to geographical areas or social classes—was a major threat. It would be a seriously damaging mistake if it accommodated elites—including those who had jobs—without attending to the jobless.

Mr Keys was speaking at a conference on workers' rights in a democratic South Africa, organised by the South African clothing and textile workers union.

COSATU national campaign organiser Jayendra Naidoo said COSATU had entered the NEF to deliver goods and tripartism was the only way in which a government could claim legitimacy by sharing responsibility with major players. A major danger associated with participation in a host of forums was the widening gap between union leadership and members, leading COSATU to wonder if the NEF and the national manpower commission should not be welded into one institution.

Other problems coupled to participation in these forums were poor communication, inability to mobilise and lack of democratic mandates. The challenge was to make these forums more democratic, and, if they did not deliver the expected results, to review participation.

The NEF's successes included preventing the privatisation of Abacor, the state abattoir corporation.

African National Congress [ANC] economics department head Trevor Manuel said the ANC was committed to the idea of the NEF. "Our view is the ANC does not have a monopoly on wisdom. The organisations in civil society have to be taken on board in respect of important decisions, and have to be jointly responsible for their planning and implementation."

However, enshrining the NEF in a new constitution could cause a government having to take the kind of decisions which did not suit the reigning economic environment. Economic growth was necessary if the ANC was to improve the conditions of all South Africa's people. The struggle would have been in vain if it did not do so.

Anglo American Corporation industrial relations director Bobby Godsell said bodies like the NEF should become entrenched in the political process. The NEF was an advisory body and the government of the day should be the final arbiter—but only after active dialogue on achieving growth and equity.

Civil society could only enhance the standing, legitimacy, confidence and hope which people vested in the process of government. "The NEF will be a vital part in the democracy and market place of a new South Africa."

Mr Keys said the forum faced a serious loss if its members became distracted by political ambitions and its demands were placing serious strains on all individuals taking part in its activities. Other weaknesses included its lack of representivity and the difficulty in guaranteeing that jointly-reached decisions would be implemented.

The NEF also still had to work out how to interact with regional economic initiatives. But, if participants could reach the point where they could say they were united, businesses confidence would soar more or less overnight.

Newly Appointed Assistant to De Klerk on Elections

MB1906080593 Johannesburg NEW NATION in English 18-24 Jun 93 p 8

[Text] The National Party (NP) faces a tremendous challenge as the country prepares for its first ever democratic elections: trying to maintain its support among whites, while trying to woo blacks and other minorities into the party.

Face the Nation speaks with Chris Fisser, Nationalist Party MP for Rissik and former National Peace Secretariat member, who was recently appointed assistant to state president FW de Klerk.

[NEW NATION] Do you think the NP is trying to project a verligte (enlightened) image by an infusion of younger blood into its ranks?

[Fisser] We are projecting what we are really are—a party working towards change and a just society. It is not a marketing ploy—it reflects our true image. Naturally, as we approach the election, we are gathering together a new team of younger people that will take the party into the next generation.

[NN] Do you think the NP is ready for the election and how do you expect it to fare?

[Fisser] Yes, we are ready and we think it is in the country's best interests that the election is held as soon as possible. We expect that we will be one of the few major players in the next government, although we are not going to predict percentage at this stage.

[NN] What constituency is the NP targeting in black communities?

[Fisser] Our target is the South African constituency, which means, a non-racial and non-sexist constituency. We believe the values we stand for are attractive to everyone and provide a solution and a just dispensation for all.

We do not say that our voters should come from particular areas or race groups. We would like our constituency to be spread throughout the country and we would, therefore, like the party leadership to reflect our constituency.

We are having a great success with our recruitment drive in the black community. Unfortunately, it seems that in the months leading to the election our members will be targeted. They are already subjected to all sorts of threats and pressures.

[NN] People in the townships ask how can the NP, which has oppressed them for decades, now canvass them for support?

[Fisner] I can understand that such a question is being raised. If nothing had changed in the country and we still had apartheid, then it would be a legitimate question. But we believe that we have undergone fundamental change.

If we (the ANC [African National Congress] and the Nats [National Party members]) are going to tackle each other on our respective policies of the past—where we were both in the wrong—then we are not going to find solutions for the country. Let's rather look at the future. Let's look at ways which will help us restructure the country and correct the wrongs of the past on all sides. Let's look at the new future which can lead us to reconcile and reach out to each other.

Black communities should perceive us as a party that has fundamentally changed, a party which is committed to correcting the wrongs of the past and co-operating with other parties in the pursuance of democracy.

[NN] How do you perceive the shift of white support to other parties on the far-right or Inkatha?

[Fisner] There has been a selective analysis of recent polls which emphasise a small decrease of support for the NP in the last few months. What people leave out of the analysis is that virtually every party has lost support in the past months. They do not mention that while there has been a small decline of support for the NP, the ANC has been a much greater decline in support.

What the analysis should show is that there has been a decrease of support for all political parties and an increase in the number of people who are uncertain as to who they are going to vote for. There is also an increase of people who are disillusioned with the (multi-party negotiations) process.

The clear message to all political leaders is that we should bring certainty to the process as quickly as possible. Once there are results in the negotiations process, there will be more certainty and all parties will be able to increase their support.

[NN] Do you foresee the NP entering into a post-election pact with the Democratic Party (DP) and/or Inkatha?

[Fisner] Theoretically there are such possibilities. One can also theorise about what the relationship between the ANC and its alliance will be after the election.

But, within a government of national unity you will have members of different political parties serving in the same

cabinet. Each one of them cannot be expected to pursue their own party's political policies in that position. That could lead to chaos.

If there is an Inkatha member in the cabinet serving as minister of agriculture or law and order, for instance, he will be expected to follow the policy of the government of national unity.

It is important for political parties to agree on the principles that would be followed by everyone in the government of national unity. Ministers in the cabinet would need to follow the same policy guidelines.

[NN] Why do you think it is important, as FW De Klerk has said, that the powers of the next president need to be curtailed?

[Fisner] There are many different reasons why it is important—especially in the initial phase of trying to build trust as we enter into a new dispensation. There are a lot of parties that have to be convinced about that.

Part of the balancing act of the new constitution will be to see to it that no individual has so much power that he can theoretically misuse that power for the benefit of certain sectors of the community. Democracy will be enhanced if there is a spread of powers, rather than concentrated in the hands of one individual.

[NN] The ANC rejected this and said the NP was trying to retain a veto power. What is your view?

[Fisner] That is nonsense. Unfortunately, in the game of trying to gain votes parties will exaggerate each other's position.

We should accept the principle of proportionality at each level of the new government, which means a party with 50 percent of the votes will play a major role compared to a party that gets 10 percent. When we talk of a government of national unity we say "let's involve everybody" in the phase of reconciliation. We need to involve everybody, not only in a tokenist way. It seems to me that what the ANC wants, is to involve other parties in a tokenist way while they walk away with all the powers. That is not a government of national unity and it's not acceptable.

Deputy Foreign Minister Discusses New World Order

MB1806170393 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2037 GMT 17 Jun 93

[Interview with Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Renier Schoeman by Marlene Kromberg, editor of the RSA POLICY REVIEW for June, a monthly publication of the South African Communication Service; place not given: "South Africa's Position in a New World Order"]

[Text] Q.[Question]: Mr. R.F. (Pik) Botha, minister of foreign affairs, said in his budget vote speech to Parliament recently that since the end of the cold war, the

world had changed fundamentally and that new rules in the relations between countries had come into play. Could you expand on this?

A: [Answer]: Since the collapse of the bipolar world, global problems are no longer viewed through the prism of superpower competition. This had led to a certain degree of political and economic liberalism in many Third World and former communist countries. However, much of the initial optimism expressed in the west about the potential of the so-called new world order has now dissipated for a number of reasons. While the end of the cold war has paved the way for the settlement of some regional conflicts, it has allowed others to surface, the current events in Bosnia and Herzegovina being a case in point. On the positive side, the post cold war era holds out prospects for new dimensions of bilateral and multilateral co-operation and development on a global scale. The influence the new world order will have on relations between states will, however, largely depend on the abilities of individual states and international organisations to adapt to the challenges of our time. The new order has led to worldwide political and economic reform. This probably presents one of the greatest challenges to the industrialised states in the short term as they will have to deal effectively with the heightened expectations these reforms have created amongst developing nations. In order to avoid a North/South division filling the vacuum left by the disappearance of a bipolar world, a commitment of the industrialised countries to global development based on the principles of political and economic liberalism, could make international co-operation easier and forestall new ideological divisions. International trade will undoubtedly be an important catalyst in achieving these goals.

Q: President F.W. de Klerk told the World Economic Forum in Switzerland last year that given the right circumstances, South Africa was well positioned to make important contributions to the developing world order. What would the 'right circumstances' be, particularly in the African context?

A: The internal political processes in South and southern Africa are of crucial importance in shaping our interaction with a new order. This would include the normalisation of relations with all other countries and specifically with our neighbours in Africa in the full sense of the word, that is in relation to political as well as economic ties. It necessitates the removal of all sanctions in order to enable the South African economy to play that role in Africa which it should in order to contribute to regional performance. This, in turn, will contribute to the region's performance in the new world order.

Q: What impact do the persistent violence and plans for prolonged mass action have on the international perception of the successful continuation of constitutional reform?

A: The continuing violence and declarations of mass action on both sides of the political spectrum are obviously a matter of concern to our friends in the international community, as they are to the government. The improvement in South Africa's relations with other nations continues to display a pleasing measure of progress, although the doors to the world's multilateral organisations are not yet completely open to us. Where South African delegations were completely excluded in the past, they are now welcome at the conferences and meetings of a growing number of international organisations. The message is that of a sincere desire to see a successful outcome to peaceful negotiations. Growing understanding of the complexities of the situation and of the reform process enables the international community to place setbacks in their proper perspective. That is why it has responded to the tragic events in April by a renewed call to all parties to approach the resumed multiparty negotiations with a renewed constructive purpose.

Q: The importance of the state president's announcement in march this year that South Africa did have a nuclear facility, but that the programme had been terminated, was largely pushed to the background by the dramatic occurrences following the Hani murder. What is the real implication for South Africa, internationally speaking, of the nuclear announcement?

A: The major implication of the state president's announcement was that it provided a convincing demonstration of South Africa's commitment to the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. It was a voluntary revelation to which we were impelled neither by our accession to the nuclear non-proliferation treaty in July 1991 nor by the subsequent safeguards agreement with the international atomic energy agency. South Africa thus became the first state to develop and possess a nuclear weapons capability, which it thereafter renounced and also destroyed the facility. In this respect, the declaration was extremely well received internationally and South Africa was widely complimented for the boldness and uniqueness of its step. The announcement also revealed another facet of South Africa's level of high-technology development in the nuclear energy field. It served to emphasise that the research into weapons technology had also been harnessed for developing a wide variety of peaceful uses, of which radio and medical isotopes are examples. It has highlighted south africa's position as the most advanced nation in this field in Africa. It is significant that shortly after the announcement, South Africa was invited to nominate an expert observer, with full rights of participation, to a group of experts meeting of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) and the United Nations (UN) to draw up a treaty on the peaceful uses of nuclear energy in Africa, including its declaration as a nuclear-weapon free-zone. Finally, the announcement indicated that South Africa's concern that it might be under threat of attack from outside its borders, no longer applied and that the future of the entire region, like that of the sub-region, lies in co-operation and not confrontation.

Q: Mr. Botha recently had talks with the new U.S. Secretary of State, Mr. Warren Christopher. Are there any marked changes in the Clinton Administration's approach towards South Africa?

A: Mr. Botha was one of the first foreign ministers to meet Mr. Christopher. He also held discussions with Mr. Anthony Lake, the national security adviser to President Clinton. All discussions took place in a constructive spirit and were characterised by a willingness on the part of the Americans to become actively involved in the reconstruction of the South African economy. Some of the minister's interlocutors were supportive of the concept of a democratic dispensation based on federalism. Since the demise of apartheid and despite the change in the U.S. Administration, both countries have been committed to the principles of democracy, respect for human rights and a free-market economy. We are confident that the good bilateral relations maintained with the Bush Administration will be broadened and strengthened under the Clinton Administration.

Q: Minister Botha also had talks with the secretary-general of the UN, Dr. Butrus Butrus-Ghali. How favourable are South Africa's chances of resumed participation in the General Assembly of the UN?

A: The highly successful meeting between Mr. Botha and Dr. Butrus-Ghali focused primarily on the UN's role in Angola and Mozambique. Dr. Butrus-Ghali also commented favourably on the 'salutary effect' of the UN observers in South Africa. The issue of the country's taking its seat in the General Assembly was not discussed. South Africa is a founder member of the UN and its membership of the UN has never been in question. What is unique to South Africa's relationship with the UN is that since 1974 our right of participation in the work of the General Assembly and its committees has been denied on purely political grounds in contravention of the UN charter. The continuing normalisation of South Africa's international relations, parallel to progress made in the domestic constitutional process will, however, in due course remove present obstructions to our resumed participation in the General Assembly. South Africa has always exercised its right to participate in meetings of the UN Security Council whenever its interests were affected. For example, Mr. Botha addressed the Security Council in July last year when the question of violence in South Africa was considered. More recently, the South African Permanent representative to the UN, Mr. Jim Stewart, made a statement in the Security Council on developments in Angola, which is of obvious interest to South Africa.

Q: The Southern Africa Development and Coordinating Conference (SADCC), originally founded to isolate South Africa politically and to make the southern African region less dependent on the country, was recently replaced by the Southern African Development Community (SADC). What are South Africa's chances of being invited into this circle and what advantages would membership hold?

A: The creation of the SADC is an important move in the direction of greater unity among states in the region. For the first time, they are considering the establishment of a complete southern African integration arrangement which includes South Africa. The government places a high premium on regional co-operation and will investigate and pursue all possibilities to find structures that best accommodate the changing economic demands and political realities of the region. Clearly, SADC membership would be symbolic of South Africa's acceptance in the region. That, per se, does not relieve us of the necessity to consider rationally the value of membership and in this regard our objective will be to achieve constructive rather than symbolic co-operation. A decision on future membership will have to meet this goal. However, the importance of multilateral diplomacy is growing worldwide and collective decision-making and joint policies are more common than before. As new opportunities replace fading ideological differences, countries need to realign their decisions and policies with those of their neighbours and other partners. We need practical solutions to ensure the optimal use of regional resources to the benefit of all the inhabitants.

Q: The recent mood of 'Afropessimism' has been replaced by what is termed 'a new focus on Africa'. In view of South Africa's move towards increased multilateral relations with the rest of the continent, how would this new focus impact on South Africa?

A: We can be under no illusion regarding the dynamics of inter-national affairs. There is no continent on which new relationships and structural changes, either political or economic, are not being shaped. This changing world order has created a new framework within which we have to plan for the future, and for Africa this poses particular challenges. The end of the era of superpower conflict and ideological competition exposed the real political and economic issues which Africa has to address.

For us in South Africa these issues are not remote. Being a part of Africa, we are directly affected by developments in our immediate environment. South Africa cannot distance nor isolate itself from the consequences of political strife and economic decline. Donor fatigue and aid fatigue are not uncommon expressions. Wary donors are increasingly attaching certain conditions to the granting of foreign aid. Human rights records, freedom of political expression and participation, and the propensity towards free-market principles are now being examined. The World Bank and others use the term 'good governance' meaning democratic and responsible government, as preconditions to further aid and I assume that the new focus approach would not deviate substantially from this. Structural adjustment programmes have become somewhat of a bitter pill. Unfortunately, outside commentators could be tempted to cry: 'Too Little, Too Late'.

Too bad, maybe, if some African countries now shun this very necessary process. Sadly it is such indifference that

hardens the hearts in the outside world—and marginalisation is likely to thrive in hardened hearts. It is true that, in recent years, policy reforms have been adopted by an increasingly large number of countries, and there are some early signs of economic recovery. There is a new wind of political change stirring the continent. At last there is increasing recognition that the primary responsibility for Africa's development rests with Africa itself, but that it cannot do so in isolation. The continent has potential which, when realised, can go a long way to reverse the negative patterns that have taken shape until recently. Africa can even establish itself once again as a productive member of the global society. However, potential does not fill empty stomachs. Special efforts will be needed in the nineties to reverse Africa's deterioration. If it is accepted that South Africa's future is inextricably entwined with that of Africa, then the lessons of Africa become all the more important to us and the future demands that we turn our association with Africa into an opportunity for progress.

Q: What is the extent of South Africa's aid programme to African countries?

A: Aid to Africa remains a sensitive issue against the background of our own economic problems and the efforts to curb government spending. Less than R[and] 11 million is available for aid programmes during the current financial year, which is a 52 percent decrease from the previous financial year. This is a minimal amount if one takes the tremendous needs of certain African countries, the host of new missions and our expanded relations into consideration. During the 1992/93 financial year the Department of Foreign Affairs had aid initiatives in 23 African countries.

Although South Africa is not a donor country we can, to a limited extent, contribute to the economic development of other countries in Africa through joint projects based on the principle of partnership. Already there is increasing acceptance of the idea of trilateral co-operation, not only in Africa, but also on the part of industrialised countries that are convinced that South African expertise and knowledge of African conditions can provide a catalyst for development on the rest of the continent.

Western countries have recently indicated that they view South Africa as a platform from where they could launch their aid efforts into Africa. Aid to Africa via South Africa could follow the trilateral approach where, for example, a particular country identifies a need, South Africa supplies the expertise and the project is financed by the donor country concerned. Because of South Africa's economic capacity, other countries in Africa often turn to it for assistance. It is the government's policy and objective to strive for a stable sub-continent. Stability is enhanced by economic growth and we have the expertise needed to help stimulate such growth. A stable sub-continent will also contribute to stability in South Africa.

Q: Trade relations are the fibre of interstate politics. Does this not give rise to reservations when it comes to entering into diplomatic ties with a poor country, and what are the advantages of relations with a country that has little to offer?

A: Trade relations involve political and economic interaction between states whether they be strong or weak, rich or poor. Emerging multilateral trade blocs such as the North American Free Trade Area (NAFTA), the European Community (EC) and trade convergence in Asia, are prime examples of the role international economics, especially trade, has played in the development of interstate political relations. The states in these three, well-known blocs are not of equal economic strength. South Africa has, in recent years, established diplomatic representation in some so-called 'poor countries' with gross domestic products (GDP) of less than 4.5 billion US dollars, but these countries have proved their value by, inter alia, opening the door to the expansion of South African trade on a regional basis.

Q: The director of the Bonn office of the South Africa foundation, Dr. Rudolph Gruber, recently said that although South Africa was now enjoying the goodwill of the world, it was in danger of being written off as just another typical third world country, with little potential to divorce itself from its problems. Is this notion valid and what can be done to rectify it?

A: The end of the cold war caused a shift from trade liberalisation towards protectionism. It strengthened the formation of trade blocs such as the EC, NAFTA and others and forced each and every country to take stock of itself in the full knowledge that it was competing with limited resources for limited markets. The same challenges face South African policy-makers. The country must first resolve its internal political situation and then establish for itself a constructive role in the southern African region as a matter of the utmost urgency, so that it is not marginalised while the rest of the world draws up the economic battle-lines. By removing all economic sanctions South Africa can advance to the starting-line. It now has to compete not only with the so-called newly industrialised countries (NICs), but also with the newly emerging economies of central Europe.

Our political and business leaders are grappling with immense but not insurmountable problems. The key issues involved in achieving political stability, economic growth, skills development and lower unemployment are being addressed across the board by an extremely talented leadership group. I have tremendous hope for the future and the role which South Africa will play on the world stage. Our current importance to the international economy disproves the argument that we are 'just another third world economy'. Our task in future will be to maintain and improve our current position and, as w

??S?,#?Q????rica's becomi?????????ossible South African membership of the OAU is found after the eighth session of the ad hoc committee of heads of state

and government for southern Africa held in Arusha in April 1992. The secretary-general of the OAU then stated the condition for South African membership as follows: 'A process of irreversibility to positive changes (sic) in South Africa with the creation of an interim government as the bench mark'. In June 1992, during the meeting of the council of ministers of the OAU in Dakar, Senegal, the international community and members of the OAU were again requested to support the decisions made in April 1992 and not to establish official ties with South Africa 'until an elected democratic interim government is established'. Where previously there was simply a reference to an 'interim government', it is now qualified as 'elected'. During May and September 1992, two OAU fact-finding missions visited South Africa and currently there is an OAU observer in the country. This contact has led to a gradual development of mutual respect between the OAU and the South African Government. The OAU could thus gain first hand insight into the complexity of the political process.

Q. The possibility that Africa might become one of the permanent members of the Security Council has been raised. What significance would such a move have for South Africa and what are the chances that South Africa might eventually be elected as the African representative, rather than Nigeria, which is favoured at present?

A. Regional groupings at the UN are at present represented on the Security Council by individual member states in their capacity as non-permanent members of the Security Council for a period of two years. At the moment, one could argue that Africa is represented by the African members of the Security Council, namely Cape Verde, Morocco and Djibouti. The restructuring of the Security Council is the subject of ongoing debate in various UN bodies, and is taking on a more serious dimension in view of the 50th anniversary of the UN in 1995. This is a complex issue requiring a revision of the UN charter. An aspect which comes into play is, for instance, the existence of the veto power of the present five permanent members of the Security Council. Many new formulae for restructuring the Security Council are being aired informally, but formal proposals are not anticipated in the near future. We are talking of opening a veritable Pandora's box. What is eventually decided will influence South Africa's position. The question of South Africa putting forward its candidacy for membership of the Security Council, possibly with the support of the African group, will naturally be given serious consideration once South Africa's international position at multilateral level has been normalised.

Q. It is known that you support the idea of a southern African regional forum where the demands of a changing world could be addressed. What are the possibilities of establishing such a forum in the near future?

A. It is always difficult to put time scales to such developments. The importance of multilateral diplomacy is growing worldwide and collective decision-making and joint policies are more common than before.

As new opportunities replace fading ideological differences, countries need to realign their decisions and policies with those of their neighbours and other partners. However, this process, of necessity, takes cognisance of existing structures and interests and we can therefore expect that new initiatives may take some time to come to fruition—a process that the government supports because of the importance of finding lasting solutions. We do not need more bureaucracies. We need practical solutions to ensure the optimal use of regional resources to the benefit of all the inhabitants.

Q. Arab countries are an unknown element to South Africa. What is the extent of diplomatic relations with these countries and in what way does your department assist South African entrepreneurs who wish to venture into these regions?

A. Since the state president's visit to Morocco in 1990, the department has been instrumental in facilitating high-level visits by trade delegations to Morocco, Egypt and Tunisia. South Africa already has official representation in the Moroccan capital Rabat in the form of a South African interests office, which opened in September 1991. A framework for the promotion of trade links as well as contact in other areas has thus been established and is constantly being expanded for the benefit of all South Africans who may be interested in commercial, cultural or other contact. Relations with the Arab world have presented a new challenge to the department and in recent months a series of positive steps have been taken to establish South African interests there, for example, the South African exhibition, held by the department in cooperation with the SA Foreign Trade Organisation (SAFTO) and the Department of Trade and Industry in Dubai in October 1992, which was extremely successful. One hundred companies took part and orders for South African products of no less than 210 million US dollars were received. The department constantly keeps its finger on the pulse of developments in these states and is happy to share its knowledge and experience with business people who wish to establish trade and business links in these countries. Initial indications are that commercial exchanges with Arab states in north Africa and round the Arabian Gulf are increasing rapidly. These states could become very important trade partners in the short term.

Q. Arab League countries still maintain sanctions against South Africa. How soon do you think these could be lifted?

A. In 1973, the Arab League suspended diplomatic, economic and cultural relations with South Africa. Although the Arab League's central boycott office in Damascus is responsible for the monitoring of the boycott, several of the 21 member states of the Arab League have not complied since 2 February 1990. The Dubai exhibition, participation in a trade fair in Sharjah and in the arms exhibition in Abu Dhabi are examples. In 1992, Flitestar and Gulf Air established air links between South Africa and Bahrain and Abu Dhabi. Since 1990,

bilateral trade figures between South Africa and certain Arab states have been increasing and will certainly expand in reaction to growing contact between the republic and the Arab world. However, the formal abolishment of Arab League sanctions against South Africa cannot take place before an internal political settlement has been reached and the OAU has given the signal that relations with South Africa may be normalised.

Q. You have mentioned developing nations. Is South Africa classified as a developing or developed country and what are the criteria?

A. In several aspects, particularly mining and industrial technology, South Africa is a developed country, but the dual nature of our economy contains characteristics of a developing country. We experience many of the problems and constraints typical of the latter. This dichotomy is reflected in the diverse classifications accorded to South Africa by international organisations and the different criteria used to classify a country.

For example, the World Bank classifies South Africa as an upper/middle income country, while the International Monetary Fund considers South Africa to be a developing country. Part of the uncertainty results from the relatively pejorative interpretation in the past of the term 'developing'. The developing and least developed countries are usually regarded as having a lower per capita income and GDP, low skills development, a low level of industrialisation, high rates of unemployment, high birth rates, high rates of dependency on the production and export of primary products such as agriculture, and a resultant need for their economies to be propped up through assistance schemes.

This is no longer accurate. There is a historical perspective and countries, once classified, seldom change from category. This is one of the complications that the government faces since a change of this nature can impact on the way investors regard a foreign country's potential.

The question is equally complex in the technological field. Some treaties, conventions and protocols have their own criteria to determine a member's status. Those laid down by the Vienna Convention for the protection of the ozone layer, for instance, include the level of production and consumption of certain ozone depleting substances. South Africa falls within the category of a developed party and, as a result, has to meet the obligations placed on developed parties with regard to, inter alia, financial contributions, the transfer of technology and keeping to phase-out schedules of specified substances without the option of delaying the phase-out for ten years. In many cases in multilateral treaties, conventions or protocols, countries are not formally classified as developed or developing. Rather it is done on an informal basis by way of association. Once categorised, it is extremely difficult to break out of a set precedent.

Q. How does such status affect a country in respect of diplomatic relations?

A. Classification, economic or conventional, does not influence diplomatic relations, but it does determine a country's status in the hierarchy of nations and the financial obligations it assumes. If South Africa is to compete efficiently in world markets, it will have to be seen to emulate the success stories of the NICs of the Pacific Rim and the emerging economies of South America, many of whom are still classified as developing countries. The lessons to be learnt from those economies is the importance of skills development and productivity coupled with an aggressive marketing strategy. South Africa has the ability and infrastructure to compete equally and has the human resources to succeed in the club of NICs.

Q. What is the extent of South Africa's diplomatic connections with Pacific Rim countries and the Far East?

A. South Africa maintains diplomatic relations with Japan, South Korea, Australia and the Republic of China. It also has consulates-general in Singapore, Bangkok and Hong Kong, with non-residential accreditation in Macau. The informal representative office in Beijing facilitates tourism and the promotion of trade with China. The official XINHAU news agency in China recently reported that bilateral trade with South Africa amounted to R[and]750 million in 1992, which is an indication of our expanding economic links. Channels of dialogue and communication have also been opened with several other countries in the region, such as Malaysia, Indonesia and the Philippines. The Far East region is of major importance since it offers excellent prospects for the expansion of trade and as a source of investments.

Q. South Africa's relations with South American countries seem fairly low profile. What is the nature of these relations and how important is the South American continent to South Africa?

A. The seemingly low profile of relations with South American countries should be viewed against the background of the historical strong bilateral ties with countries in Europe, and with the US. However, we have had long-standing and stable relations with a number of countries in South America and at present has embassies in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay. Relations include co-operation in the fields of, among other things, agriculture, science, mining, drug law enforcement, technical co-operation and sport. The region is, in fact, becoming economically and strategically more important to South Africa in view of developments such as the creation of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) between Mexico, the US and Canada, as well as Mercosur between Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay. We are making every effort to strengthen South Africa's links in the region. On the medium to long term, South Africa observes with interest South American efforts to create a zone of peace and co-operation in the Atlantic.

Q. The possible re-incorporation of the TBVC [Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei] states into South Africa is an important issue which ostensibly has to be thrashed out at the negotiation table. What is the government's exact standpoint on this?

A. The government is of the firm opinion that the speedy re-incorporation of the TBVC states into South Africa is constitutionally necessary and desirable. This requires the forfeiting of their independent and sovereign status, the granting of South African citizenship to those who are citizens of the TBVC countries at the time of re-incorporation and the full participation by the TBVC territories in the transitional and final constitutional process and future of a unified South Africa. The government's view is based on the assumption of the following: that the TBVC states should have an important say, from the very beginning, in determining the constitutional future of a future South Africa of which they will be part; that they will play a crucial role in determining the boundaries of their new regions and the functions, duties and powers which will be accorded such regional arrangements; that they should fully participate in the negotiation process and transitional arrangements in order to prevent other parties from making decisions on their behalf which affect their constitutional future, and that the TBVC states, as part of a new democratically constituted South Africa and as regions with strong autonomy, constitutionally entrenched, will be in an excellent position to attract local and foreign investment, based on what they individually have to offer best.

It is important that the re-incorporation process should be conducted in such a way that business confidence is maintained in the respective regions. The government is further of the view that a TBVC state should only be allowed to participate in the transitional executive council and its sub-councils once it has been incorporated. It is not fair to the people of South Africa to allow participation of independent countries who are not willing to commit themselves fully, not only to the negotiation process, but also to its outcome. I wish to reiterate, however, that reincorporation should be the result of negotiations at the multiparty conference.

Q. According to Minister Botha, South Africa is now represented in 79 countries worldwide. How many of these are African states?

A. Excluding the TBVC states, South Africa is now represented in 21 African countries. We have full diplomatic relations with Cote d'Ivoire, Malawi, Gabon, Lesotho, Congo and Equatorial Guinea. Formal relations have been established at representative level with Angola, Kenya, Madagascar, Zambia, Namibia and Botswana, and at consular level with Mauritius, Seychelles, Rwanda and Cape Verde. A liaison office in Zaire, an interest office in Morocco and trade missions in Mozambique, Swaziland and Zimbabwe have also been opened. In the case of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Rwanda, Cape Verde and Seychelles representation is on a non-residential basis.

Q. In conclusion: You are the deputy to the longest standing foreign minister in the world. Could you briefly describe Mr. Botha's image internationally and how you find working with him?

A. There is no doubt that today Pik Botha is regarded as an elder statesman in the best sense of the word, not only in his own country, but by the leaders of Africa and of nations all over the globe. In his long and varied career he has fought all of the most important political and diplomatic battles that have [word indistinct] his place and time. He has emerged as probably the protagonist for the economic and social upliftment of the people of southern Africa, a task which he has taken upon himself with all the characteristic flair and enthusiasm for which he is so well known.

It is truly remarkable that his impressive length of service in the exceptionally demanding position of foreign minister has not in any way diminished his enthusiasm for the task at hand or his capacity to think and act imaginatively and innovatively at all times. In this regard, he sets an example which is difficult to emulate, but which is in fact the secret of his success. He is truly 'evergreen' in thought and in deed—a rare quality which makes it a privilege to work with him.

Those who know Pik Botha, know that he has always regarded himself as a son of Africa. In the days of apartheid it was a difficult badge to wear, but now that the wheel has turned, a new world order is taking shape. Africa is increasingly looking to South Africa and Pik Botha for friendship and support. I have an idea that the most gratifying personal triumph of his life is probably the knowledge that Africa has at last come to regard Pik Botha as her son, and with good reason, I believe.

East European Immigrants Find Refuge in Right Wing

*MB1806194493 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL
in English 18-24 Jun 93 p 4*

[Report by Jan Taljaard: "East Bloc Falls For Romance of Right"]

[Text] Former East Europeans—including a former member of the KGB Special Forces—are finding a home from home in South Africa's far right.

With its high profile, the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement—AWB] is a particular favourite. In the Johannesburg area plans are afoot for the establishment of a whole AWB unit consisting of former East Europeans, while a former member of the KGB Special Forces has joined the AWB. Also involved are several Bulgarians and a former Moscow circus artist, a master of Cossack horsemanship and an expert in the handling of swords, lances and firearms.

At the beginning of the year, two visiting Estonian journalists were invited to attend a secret AWB training

camp. They were also introduced to several AWB members hailing from the Eastern Bloc.

It was love at first sight. On the one hand there was the AWB, desperately looking for international reassurance for their views on ethnicity and separate states. On the other, the Estonians had been in the midst of the upheavals in the USSR that eventually led to the formation of independent Estonia after decades of communist rule.

For the Estonians the South African far right was bathed in the rosy glow of romanticism. They saw AWB members as the partisans of the future, preparing to fight the good fight against communism. It was a honeymoon before the realities of co-habitation—snoring and nose-picking—had come home.

The Estonians have gone home now, somewhat disillusioned with the habits of the AWB, but not before they took exclusive pictures inside the training camp and talked to THE WEEKLY MAIL about their experiences.

While the mutually sympathetic relationship was still going strong they were invited to a weekend training camp for women in the bush about 30km west of Pretoria. The camp was the first of four progressive selection stages. Those who made it to the fourth stage eventually become Rooivalke (Red Falcons)—the female counterpart of the elite Ystergarde (Iron Guards).

Trainees were given a list of equipment to bring along, which ranged from the exotic, such as hunting knives and bathing costumes, to the mundane—like toilet paper and mosquito repellent.

Training started on the Friday evening with supper and a lecture on "house penetration" and radio procedures. Candidates were also given instruction on how to prepare for survival and to have emergency supplies and equipment ready in what was called a "grype en escape" (grab and escape) rucksack. (Tip: "A mixture of 1 kg Pro Nutro 200g powdered milk and 1 cup of sugar can keep a person alive for a week. With Supplementary vitamins—a 1 kg of biltong—this period can be extended to two weeks.")

After guard duties during the night, physical training kicked off at 5am. A comprehensive training session followed, with subjects such as unarmed combat, map reading, camouflage techniques, infiltration tactics, marksmanship, and combat with knives. A route march concluded activities for the day.

According to the Estonians, the instructors (whose names are known to THE WEEKLY MAIL) used their South African Defence Force experiences in the training. Army issue rations ("rat packs") were also distributed. Instructors boasted that the rat packs could not be bought on the open market but were readily available to them.

Two modern and powerful military-type shortwave radio sets were also used at the camp. These were hidden

inside rucksacks for most of the time and every time a helicopter or other aircraft approached overhead, orders were given to get out of sight.

Firearms varied from automatic rifles to what was termed "an old-fashioned British army rifle." With the exception of the Estonians, every trainee brought his or her own firearm along. These weapons were safeguarded most of the time, only being handed out during shooting practice.

The Estonians came away from their training camp with mixed feelings. While they viewed their weekend as an interesting adventure of sorts, they had also come face to face with some of the habits of the right, such as their blatant racism.

Company Lands 110 Million Rand Export Deal With S. Korea

MB1806185093 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1600 GMT 18 Jun 93

[Text] A Cape-based engineering company has landed a 110 million rand export deal with one of South Korea's largest vehicle manufacturers, (Sanyong). The breakthrough into the south-east Asian market follows a South African trade mission to South Korea in March.

[Begin recording] [Reporter Gerard Grobler] Atlantis Diesel Engines [ADE] who landed the contract in the face of fierce competition from particularly Indian, but also other international suppliers, will supply up to 130,000 cylinder blocks a year for the next five years. The Korean company is also investing almost 8 million rands in buying tooling for ADE.

[ADE spokesman Fritz Korte] The first time that we manage to get out of the traditional markets. We are getting into South Korea which is a country, which, to my knowledge, we have not had anything similar in the recent past, and it's quite an important volume.

[Grobler] The tight timing schedule required by the Koreans calls for samples by the end of January, a pre-production run by June next year and mass production by November 1994. The contract is expected to result in a substantial number of new job opportunities at ADE's Atlantis plant. [end recording]

20 Jun Review of Press Editorials, Commentaries

MB2006105193

[Editorial Report]

SATURDAY STAR

Exercise in Futility—"As an exercise in futility, Parliament's debate on the death penalty had its interesting moments," an editorial in the Johannesburg SATURDAY STAR in English on 19 June on page 10 notes, "some lively exchanges and a few powerful speeches interspersed among the normal cant. But it was a bizarre occasion." "But the overwhelming response of everyone

outside the National Party—even those like the Conservative Party who backed the motion—was that it was a sham, or an exercise in futility. Everyone agreed that the decision on the death penalty will be—and can only be—made at the World Trade Centre or by the next government.” The debate “undermined” the “image of a government in control,” instead “presenting one of the crumbling of the present Parliament’s power—and the Government’s impotence.”

SUNDAY STAR

Don't Waste the Moment—Urging President de Klerk and Nelson Mandela to “speak with one voice for South Africa” when jointly receiving the Philadelphia Liberty Medal from U.S. President Clinton next month, an editorial in the Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR in English on 20 June on page 24 notes their “one-upmanship expeditions” did little to promote “convergence at home or sympathy for us abroad.” “It is therefore vital over the next few days” for the multiparty negotiations to “endorse the April 27 election date and agree to set up a Transitional Executive Council within weeks.” Without this “it would be difficult for Mandela to call for remaining sanctions to be lifted” and “Clinton’s hands would be tied.” Mandela and De Klerk could be dismissed “as another couple of feuding third-world politicians.” “The real value of a concerted effort by Mandela and De Klerk will not merely be to win world approval. It should set the scene for national unity that could make an economic miracle possible.”

SUNDAY TIMES

Third Force Mythology—“The Goldstone Commission’s findings this week that Joao Cuna, a creative but implausible liar, had spun a skein of falsehoods implicating the police in political assassinations again reveals the compelling force of myth in our society,” a Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English editorial on 14 June on page 22 notes. The “origins of a ‘Third Force’ mythology are easily understood” and the “appalling past record of the security forces and the involvement of some members in the murder of political activists is one factor.” “But healthy cynicism can easily convert to paranoia: police bungling or apathy becomes ‘Third Force’ sabotage.” “Surely it now makes sense for the opposition parties and movements to switch their focus away from conjecture and conspiracy” and look at the “real challenges”: “The creation of a credible and professional police force, the growth of a public culture of respect for the law and its servants and the disciplining of lawless party members.”

CAPE TIMES

Getting Rid of Guns—The ministerial level agreement between South Africa and Mozambique to “join forces” against arms smuggling, the drug trade, and car theft “is most welcome” and hopefully the “forerunner of closer cooperation in many other areas as well,” an editorial in Cape Town’s CAPE TIMES in English on 16 June on page 8 concludes. The region “is awash with AK-47

rifles,” and the South African Police [SAP] have identified Mozambique as the “principal source” of the weapons. “While the political violence is showing a tendency to decline, the opposite is regrettably true of criminal violence. Murder and robbery in which AK-47 rifles figure prominently are increasingly frequent in urban and rural areas alike.” “It would be helpful if the international community and its agencies could buy up as much of this lethal weaponry as they can get their hands on in the interests of regional peace. Until this happens it will be up to the SAP, working in cooperation with neighbour states to do all they can to bring the problem under control.”

21 Jun Review of Press Editorials, Commentaries MB2106110493

[Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN

ANC Urged To Stop ‘Kill the Boer’ Chant—Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 18 June in its page 6 editorial finds it “quite disgraceful” that after the National Executive Committee (NEC) of the African National Congress, ANC, had banned the use of the slogan “Kill the boer, kill the farmer,” crowds should chant it at the Orlando Stadium rally commemorating the 16 June 1976 student uprising in Soweto. “The NEC decision, one would have thought, would have been binding on all sections of the ANC.” “Mr Mandela and the NEC should now say, once and for all, that the chant is not only banned, but using it will result in disciplinary action against the people involved. Our advice to the ANC is a simple one: Kill the chant NOW!”

THE STAR

Criticism of Government Timing on Moratorium on Hangings Debate—Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 21 June in a page 8 editorial questions the timing of the government’s decision to debate the moratorium on hangings. “Obviously its constituency is angry, but the vote in Parliament has addressed neither the moral issue nor led to a policy decision.” Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee claimed that acceptance of the motion “would show that a ‘significant percentage of the population’s representatives support the execution of the death penalty’. Not so. You can hardly equate NP [National Party] dominance in Parliament with national consensus on the issue.” “One can’t help feeling that the DP’s [Democratic Party] Tony Leon was correct when he said the Government was ‘trying to ride the tiger of public opinion by throwing a few chunks of meat at it’. That is not the way to deal with a juridical and moral issue which has taxed mankind for generations. Whether or not there should be executions merits a more considered debate at a more suitable time.”

BUSINESS DAY

Adherence to Budget 'Act of Faith'—"Economic projections incorporated in the annual Budget have had a poor record lately, which makes Derek Keys's steadfast adherence to his Budget forecasts all the more noteworthy," notes a page 4 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 21 June. "Three months into the new financial year there is, as yet, no sign of hedging or equivocation by the Department of Finance about the targets set out in the 1993-94 Budget presented by Keys in March. After the department's dismal forecasting performance in Barend du Plessis' final Budget, this is a true act of faith."

SOWETAN

Ousting PAC From Talks 'Deliberately Engineered'—The 26-party negotiating council at the World Trade center "will determine [on 22 June] whether the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] remains a part or is ousted from the negotiation process," states a page 6 editorial in Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 21 June. "Organisations like the ANC must also consider the possibility that the stalemate that has developed could have been deliberately engineered by the government to rid the negotiation process of an implacable foe." SOWETAN urges the PAC to "carefully weigh" its objectives at the negotiation table and "consider whether a tactical compromise could assist in their achievement. Ultimately it will be a supreme irony if a key role player such as the PAC is forced out of negotiations and a

plethora of minor parties, like the Afrikaner Volksunie [Afrikaner National Union], are left with the historic task of shaping the new South Africa."

DIE BURGER

SACP Invades ANC—"A formidable battle lies ahead for the ANC against the South African Communist Party, SACP, which for many years has been the ANC's most faithful ally," is the introduction to a page 10 editorial in Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans on 15 June. "The new secretary general of the SACP, Mr. Charles Nqakula, has once more revealed deep-rooted differences over economic policies between the ANC and the SACP. While little is being said about nationalization in ANC ranks, the SACP leader still emphasizes that the 'huge conglomerate' has to be nationalized. Such companies' assets must, according to the SACP, become national property which will be 'to the benefit of all,'" says DIE BURGER. "This while ANC leader Nelson Mandela recently repeated that the ANC was not a communist organization. Nonetheless, the ANC still allows dual membership. Mr. Nqakula insists that the two groups cannot be divorced." It means therefore, DIE BURGER contends, that "communists can be elected to Parliament under the ANC's banner. It makes it possible for hardened Stalinists such as Harry Gwala and convicted communists such as Peter Mokaba and Tony Yengeni to try and steam-roll through the SACP's economic policy. The ANC has no assurance that it will be able to subdue the SACP's rigid outlook. It has allowed the SACP to invade it like a parasite. In the long run the communists could impoverish it from within."

Angola**UNITA Chief of Staff Says Peace Accords 'Dead'**

LD1906191393 Lisbon RDP Antena 1 Radio Network in Portuguese 1700 GMT 19 Jun 93

[Text] A communique issued by the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA]'s chief of staff, received today in Lisbon, says the governor of Huambo is allowing Portuguese nationals to evacuate, providing this is processed through the International Red Cross. UNITA does not want the participation of any Portuguese aircraft nor the presence of any Portuguese Government representative. In the communique, UNITA criticizes the Portuguese prime minister for his statements on the detention of Portuguese nationals and goes on to say that it considers the Bicesse agreements dead because of the visit to Portugal in June by Angolan Chief of Staff Joao de Matos.

UNITA also criticizes Portugal because of its attitude in 1976 and also the Bicesse agreement, rejecting any attempt by Portugal to colonize Angola.

UNITA Military Says Portuguese Free To Leave Huambo

MB1906160493 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 1200 GMT 19 Jun 93

[Communique issued by the General Staff of the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola, FALA, in Huambo on 18 June—read by Army General Arlindo Chenda Isaac Pena Ben-Ben, chief of the FALA General Staff]

[Text] The General Staff of the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] would like to inform the entire nation of the following:

1. Our party, the armed opposition, UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola], would like to clarify to the national and international communities that we are not holding and have never held people hostage in the history of our 27 years of struggle. Accordingly, it is not true that we are holding hostage people who claim to be Portuguese citizens in Huambo.

2. To hold someone hostage, there must be an antagonistic feeling and an intention to obtain some material benefit. The so-called members of the Portuguese community here in Huambo are free people and are authorized to go to any place where they can find better living conditions.

3. The Government of Huambo authorizes the departure of Portuguese citizens who want to leave Huambo.

4. The FALA General Staff [words indistinct] recalling what took place in Uige during the release of Soyo technicians, when the air force of the government of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola

[MPLA] attacked the personnel being freed, even in the presence of the International Committee of the Red Cross [ICRC]

A. Only the ICRC is authorized to come to collect Portuguese citizens who want to go to their fatherland.

B. UNITA does not in any way agree to the landing of any Portuguese plane in Huambo, least of all a Portuguese Air Force plane.

C. In this operation, UNITA does not agree to the presence of representatives from the Portuguese Government or Portuguese journalists.

5. UNITA deeply deplores the statement made by Portuguese Prime Minister Cavaco Silva, which is a pure provocation against UNITA and a clear proof of the (?violation) of the Bicesse Accord, after the lengthy visit made by Joao de Matos [chief of the General Staff of the Angolan Armed Forces] to Portugal.

6. In a neo-colonialist and neo-imperialist adventure, [words indistinct] because Angola will no longer be a Portuguese colony [words indistinct] in the coming months.

7. We want to negotiate so that we can find a [words indistinct] irregularities of the so-called election and so that there can be a coexistence among Angolans, [words indistinct] clear desire of the MPLA, supported by the group of observers.

8. We are for peace. All the same, we are also ready to continue with the war [words indistinct] Joao de Matos because the Ovimbundus and Kikongos cannot and will not accept the kind of massacres experienced in Luanda in 1992. If someone thinks that Angola is Somalia, let him come to see the difference.

9. The FALA General Staff would like to call on all resistant armed forces in Angola to be firmly ready for battle, around the FALA General Staff, and to carry out its orders henceforth.

A. Peace and national reconciliation must first be [words indistinct] in the interest of the Angolan people.

B. Portugal [words indistinct] Cubans and Russians.

C. [Words indistinct] Portuguese Prime Minister Cavaco Silva is not able to [words indistinct] its allies.

D. We, the genuine and resistant Angolans in this fatherland, cannot agree to let Portugal recolonize our fatherland. Huambo [words indistinct] and they were necessary more than 20 years for the Portuguese colonialism to dominate the residents of the central plateau [words indistinct]. We are fighting today and shall continue to fight so that our culture, language, and values can be fully respected.

10. [Words indistinct] our political and administrative system [words indistinct].

[Issued] Huambo, 18 June 1993, year for the defense of the Angola spirit and Africanism.

[Signed] Army General Arlindo Chenda Isaac Pena Ben-Ben, chief of the FALA General Staff.

ICRC Official Confirms Huambo Evacuation Postponed

LD1906214793 Lisbon RDP Antena 1 Radio Network in Portuguese 2100 GMT 19 Jun 93

[Text] The evacuation of Portuguese nationals in Huambo has been postponed. The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] has gone back on its word. There are new difficulties with the evacuation, an evacuation which will only take place this coming week. This information has come from Kristophe Harnisch, International Committee of the Red Cross representative in Luanda:

[Harnisch] There is a change; the operation has to be reorganized for 22 or 23 June this coming week. UNITA has informed us that the route for the whole operation has to be Luanda-Huambo-Sao Tome and Lisbon. We had some communication difficulties and thus we have only been able to give you this information now.

Cuito Rumored To Be at 'Point of Capitulating'

MB2006174793 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 20 Jun 93

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] There is no let up in the military pressure being applied in Angola by the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] rebels. Since the collapse of the Abidjan talks, they have been laying siege to a string of key cities, including Menongue, Malange, and Luena, but perhaps most crucially the town of Cuito, in Bie Province. It has been under heavy bombardment by UNITA forces and the death, according to the government, is rising. There have even been reports that it has fallen into rebel hands. From Luanda, Chris Simpson reports:

There is no sign yet of the government acknowledging imminent defeat in Cuito, the capital of the central province of Bie. Rumors circulate regularly on the fate of the city, which has been described at various times as being on the point of capitulating to UNITA, as Huambo did back in March. The local military commander today stressed his troops' ability to hold out against what he described as a massive attack. But the most recent reports point to an increasingly desperate situation. Every day brings fresh casualty figures, amid claims that UNITA is stretching its military strategy directly beyond still maintaining in public that it is waging a defensive war, but the government has accused it of carrying the fight to all parts of the country. Cuito and Menongue may be the principle targets at the moment, but UNITA

is keeping the pressure on elsewhere, particularly in Bengo Province, close to Luanda.

As the United Nations begin its humanitarian assistance program, the chances of a peaceful solution to Angola's problems look increasingly remote. Food and medical needs may be about to take priority briefly, but the war is not going to fade away.

Luanda Radio Reports UNITA Shelling of Cuito

MB1906195993 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 19 Jun 93

[Text] The military situation in the city of Cuito continues tense, but government forces have guaranteed that they control the city. Our correspondents say the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA], in its vain attempt to take Cuito, has continuously shelled the city with all its military resources. The number of dead and wounded is very high. Because of the constant shelling of the city, the dead are being buried in their own backyards. In an interview with Radio Nacional this morning, Bie Provincial Governor Luis Paulino dos Santos confirmed that about 200 people died in Cuito over the last 24 hours.

[Begin Dos Santos recording] The latest information I have—that is, the information I obtained today—is that from yesterday until this morning, UNITA had killed 200 civilians, mostly women and children. That figure does not include people who are dying of hunger—just those who have died from the shellings. People are also dying of hunger, particularly children who cannot resist hunger and thirst. The situation is serious because people do not come out of their hideouts, trenches, or houses to fetch water, firewood, or food. The most serious thing is that people have been burying their dead in their yards. Every yard, every garden, and every free space has been turned into a cemetery. [end recording]

In the face of this critical situation in the capital of Bie Province, Paulino dos Santos has called for emergency aid for Cuito residents.

[Begin Dos Santos recording] We would like to call on the international community to assist us. In my view, it is incomprehensible that humanitarian assistance should be sent to Huambo, where there are no clashes or conflict, and where citizens do not experience the same kind of suffering that Bie residents experience. There is an urgent need for assistance. I feel nongovernmental and humanitarian organizations should assist the victims of war. When I say victims of war, I refer to the real ongoing war and not past actions. It is here in Bie where people need first aid. It is here in Bie where people need food and water. It is in Bie and Cuando Cubango Provinces where UNITA actions have intensified over the past few days. It is, therefore, to these provinces that first aid should be sent. We cannot understand why nongovernmental organizations have not yet found time to examine this issue and act immediately. Time is of the essence. [end recording]

Government Reportedly Bombs Civilians in Huila

*MB1906162193 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo
Negro in Portuguese 1200 GMT 19 Jun 93*

[Excerpt] Celebrations marking the 21st anniversary of the League of Angolan Women in Huila Province were cowardly disturbed by bombings carried out by the Air Force of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party yesterday. The Futungo de Belas' leaders discharged their anger against Caluquembe town, where tens of thousands of women and children were carrying out a peaceful march in the streets of the town. Our correspondent in Huila Province witnessed the enemy operation against civilian targets. [passage omitted]

UNITA Reports Unloading of Lethal Material in Luanda

*MB1906161893 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo
Negro in Portuguese 1200 GMT 19 Jun 93*

[Text] A large quantity of lethal material was unloaded at Luanda airport and port over the weekend, The Voice of the Resistance of the Black Cockerel learned from military sources. The information was also confirmed by the international press. The material is certainly coming from Portugal, Russia, Brazil, and Spain. The General Staff of the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola pointed out, however, that it is not with war material that the Angolan problem will be resolved, for the experience of war over the past 16 years has proven that no one can win on the battlefield.

FAA Officer Discusses Military Drafting Process

*MB1806121993 Luanda TPA Television Network in
Portuguese 1930 GMT 17 Jun 93*

[Text] This is the 16th day of military induction and this is a good time to assess its evolution. To this end, we have invited Colonel Emanuel Araujo, of the Angolan Armed Forces [FAA] General Staff Personnel Department, to grant us an interview.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] Good evening, Col. Araujo.

[Araujo] Good evening.

[Reporter] How do you see these first 16 days of compulsory military drafting?

[Araujo] Well, we can say we have reached the halfway point in the process. In principle, drafting began in all provinces where it can be done. We believe we can make a positive first assessment at this stage. Youths have been turning up in positive numbers.

[Reporter] Col. Araujo, the issue of people who want their military service postponed must be a source of concern to you. How will you settle those cases involving students, last year students, teachers, and people with good academic scores?

[Araujo] We must use our discretion. At this stage, we are granting postponements in terms of Articles 49 and 50 of Law 1/93, which is the General Law on Military Service. In specific terms, we are granting postponements to university students and full-time teachers. We have also been discussing the problem of last year students involved in secondary education and it has been decided that their incorporation in FAA should not be postponed but only moved to October, so as to allow them to write their final exams.

[Reporter] So, as soon as those students have concluded their academic year, they will not enter university, but will be...

[Araujo, interrupting] Obviously, they will go to university. They should have been drafted now, but what we will do will be to let them conclude their academic year so that they do not lose out in the process.

[Reporter] Colonel, which have been the major difficulties confronting the military drafting process?

[Araujo] Well, we believe things are going well and pretty much according to our plans. There have been no major difficulties. Conditions have been created in the incorporation and education centers. Provincial military drafting commissions are operating. The transportation process is in operation. All that is fundamental to us.

[Reporter] So, it can be said that the FAA forces can expect a good contingent of forces. You said earlier the process is evolving positively. Have you achieved your goals, in terms of numbers?

[Araujo] Well, this military drafting campaign is not over yet. It is rather difficult to make an assessment. We think the second half of the process may see some fluctuation. Numbers could rise even more. To us, the most important thing is that—given all the difficulties we all know and experience—we can say the first assessment has been positive. Young men have been turning up in reasonable, positive numbers, so we think our youth will continue displaying the same patriotism and willingness to defend the nation.

[Reporter] What about conditions for the young men, notably accommodation, logistics, and medicines?

[Araujo] The government has invested in the creation of conditions. Conditions have been created in 18 provincial military draft centers currently in operation. We have created conditions concerning instruction and military [word indistinct] centers, where the young men will stay over the next three, four, or five months, which will be their military training period.

[Reporter] What about volunteers? Have there been volunteers? How are you dealing with them?

[Araujo] Yes, those volunteers who have turned up have been incorporated into the forces. That problem has been analyzed by the military drafting commissions.

[Reporter] So they do not receive different treatment?

[Araujo] The treatment is the same.

[Reporter] Col. Araujo, thank you very much and good night.

[Araujo] Good night.

UNITA Delegation Visits France

MB1906093993 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 19 Jun 93

[Text] The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] delegation which is touring Europe has been in France since early this week. In an interview with Radio France yesterday, Dr. Jorge Valentim said the main aim of his delegation's tour of Europe was to request the EEC to approach the two sides of the Angolan conflict. UNITA's chief negotiator said Europe has influence over Africa and the United Nations, that is why it could assist Angola. Meanwhile, Dr. Valentim, who is accompanied by UNITA Secretary General Gen. Eugenio Manuvakola and Ambassador Lukamba Gato, assured (Allyoum Blondan Baye), the future UN special representative of the UN secretary general in Angola, that UNITA is ready to cooperate with him and added that the cooperation will be based on total impartiality. Dr. Valentim said for this to happen it is necessary to correct the assessment of Angolan problems. (Allyoum Baye), who is a Mali citizen, may head the UN Angola Verification Mission before the end of the current mandate.

Foreign Ministry Delegation Leaves for OAU Conference

MB1906092693 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 19 Jun 93

[Text] An Angolan Foreign Ministry delegation left yesterday for the city of Cairo, where it is to attend yet another OAU ministerial conference. The delegation is led by head of the OAU Department [in the Foreign Ministry] Rui Xavier, representing Foreign Minister Venancio de Moura, who was unable to travel due to schedule conflicts. On his departure from Luanda, Rui Xavier said his delegation will fight for the approval of a resolution on the situation in Angola. The OAU ministers' conference will begin on Monday [21 June].

Specialists Clear Soyo Oil Spill

MB1906083593 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 19 Jun 93

[Text] The black tide in Soyo, which has worried ecologists, has been eliminated by National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] specialists. This is the big oil spill which had drained into the sea after the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola war marines destroyed two big reservoirs in Quifuquena, south of Soyo. There is also no air pollution in the area.

This was reported by our correspondent Felix Miranda, who added that life has returned to normal in the city. Soyo once again fell into the hands of UNITA 25 days ago, and is currently protected by a strong Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola contingent.

Comoros

President Dissolves National Assembly 18 Jun

LD1906140593 Paris Radio France International in French 0630 GMT 19 Jun 93

[Text] In Comoros, it seems that elections will be held again because President Said Djohar dissolved the National Assembly yesterday evening, which failed to produce a majority for a government. The president considered the motion censure introduced by a majority of deputies unconstitutional. The dissolution will attempt to avoid the major crisis toward which the country is heading.

Minister Explains Decision

LD1906142193 Paris Radio France International in French 1230 GMT 19 Jun 93

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] Comoros Foreign Minister Sultan Shozour [name and title as heard] describes the situation:

[Begin Shozour recording] The two main components of the majority having failed to agree on a prime minister, the president proposed a person capable of reconciling the two rival factions. Unfortunately, attempts to reconcile these two factions and to establish a majority able to support the government failed. Therefore, the government risked falling at any time, because a motion of censure had been introduced. To end the growing governmental instability, the president chose to dissolve the Assembly and to call elections within (?15) days in order to elect new deputies, in the hope that a viable governmental majority would emerge. [end recording]

Malawi

Government, Opposition Groups Meet in Blantyre

MB1906191193 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 19 Jun 93

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Yesterday in Malawi's southern city of Blantyre, the Malawi Congress Party [MCP] government and opposition groups met to discuss the political road ahead following Monday's [14 June] referendum in which 63 percent of voters chose the multiparty political system. On one side of the table was the opposition's umbrella group, the Public Affairs Committee or PAC, and on the other, the government's Presidential Committee on Dialogue [PCD]. The opposition has been demanding the legalization of political parties immediately, a general

election by December, and until then a government of national unity. But in his speech this week, President Banda offered only an election within 12 months and rebuffed suggestions of a unity government. The talks went on until late yesterday evening. Rachel Rawlings sent this report on the outcome:

The atmosphere of the meeting was described as realistic and down to earth, with PCD members congratulating PAC on their victory in the referendum.

On the Constitution, the PCD indicated it recognized there were already functioning opposition political parties and the amendment of the Constitution will be a formality. The PCD side also agreed in principle to elections by December, but pointed out this would be during the rainy season, which might not be such a good idea. It was the question of an interim government of national unity which proved the sticking point. The PCD agreed in principle to the formation of two consultative bodies: A National Consultative Council parallel to parliament and a National Executive Council parallel to the cabinet. Both will be empowered to make binding recommendations to the MCP government on the new Constitution, electoral law, and the mechanics of the transition to election, but they would not be part of the government. UDF [United Democratic Front] sources indicated that this parallel role wasn't enough. They want a fully fledged government of national unity with the cabinet made up of the MCP and members of the two pressure groups, Aford [Alliance for Democracy] and the UDF. This interim cabinet could then ask for the restoration of international aid and work on improving the economy. However, Aford sources indicated that they were happy with the proposed parallel role because they don't want to get involved with the MCP in government or the day-to-day details of running the country. It seems the UDF position prevailed because PAC has requested the delegation meet with the president to lobby him to agree to a government of national unity. But before that can happen, it seems that PAC has to sort out its own internal disagreements.

Opposition Official Discusses Meeting

*MB2006202293 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 20 Jun 93*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] As some predicted, the Malawi opposition have met up with a brick wall in their attempts to speed up the transition to multiparty democracy after the referendum of 14th June. They got 63 percent of the vote. The government and President Banda accepted it. The pro-democracy parties met the government on Friday to press for immediate recognition of political parties, the setting up of a government of national unity, and elections before the end of this year. They came away with practically nothing. Now, the opposition is threatening a protest campaign unless their demands are met by Wednesday [23 June]. On the line to Blantyre, Audrey

Brown asked Mordecai Msisha of the opposition Public Affairs Committee if they weren't just being provocative.

[Msisha] Well, to the extent that Dr. Banda and his cabinet appear not to appreciate that the vote on the referendum really amounted to a vote of no confidence in the president, his party, and his government, it might be necessary to let the people themselves deliver a direct message to the Congress Party as to the meaning of what has happened. However, one must add that we are very conscious of the ruthlessness in the past of this regime, and we do not wish to put the lives of any citizens at risk. So, we will push for negotiations up to the maximum that we can go. The call for mass action will really take place after it becomes quite clear that the Congress Party and the government are not willing to take heed of the result of the referendum.

[Brown] When will you then be calling on people to come out into the streets?

[Msisha] We are expecting to meet the cabinet ministers again during the course of next week, and if we cannot reach any resolution of the issues which are outstanding, then the decision to call some mass protests will be taken in the course of the next week as well. To the extent that we wanted action as quickly as possible and within seven days of the result of the referendum, after Monday, tomorrow, we will really be saying: Things are overdue and we would like to get moving.

[Brown] But isn't this unreasonable? After all, the government has accepted the referendum results. They have said that they are quite happy to have an election. They have said that, of course, the situation can't carry on as it is. For you to now say that you are going to bring Malawian people onto the streets again seems like you are banging the door down?

[Msisha] The truth of the matter is that the people would already have been on the streets, because the manner in which the president and his party conducted this campaign was tantamount to saying give us a vote of confidence and people actually voted along those lines. The people were expecting that immediately after the referendum results were announced, this government would not be in place. Now, to the extent that the government is still in place, people are extremely agitated out there. Now, there is no question of irresponsibility on our part, as I say, because we have been restraining people who would like to get out there and do something already. We are saying: No, let us follow the course of negotiation so that the process of transition can be conducted peacefully. So, we are quite conscious of the consequences of rash and not well-thought action.

[Brown] But you are quite prepared to go ahead and hold the government to a deadline, a very short deadline, by which they have acquiesced to what you want?

[Msisha] Yes, we are, because if we do not, we will be creating a situation in which the people who have been

robbed of their liberty for the last 30 years are going to be robbed of the effective victory that they gained with the referendum at the general election, because unless the general election can be conducted under circumstances which are free and fair and completely devoid of the interference of the Congress Party and its influence, then, there will be no real general election to speak of. So, we must ensure that the general election does give the people the power to participate effectively and meaningfully and to achieve the result which they want.

Troops March in Support of Multipartyism

*MB1806193893 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 18 Jun 93*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The pro-democracy parties in Malawi are already holding talks with the government over the next steps after the big yes vote in Monday's referendum on multipartyism and last night's broadcast by President Banda accepting the result. The president refused to resign and suggested it could be a year before elections. The opposition has called for him to quit and wants elections in the next few months. Meanwhile, it seems the army has been out on the streets of Blantyre, actually marching in support of multipartyism. Rachel Rawlings is in Blantyre. Robin White asked her what had been going on.

[Begin recording] [Rawlings] Well, as we heard from an informant there is a large number of soldiers, about 200 of them, marching through Ngarandi, which is a township on the outskirts of Blantyre, and the soldiers were fully armed, apparently with live ammunition [words indistinct] and there was a joyous reception from the crowd. People started running along beside them and singing and chanting, singing things like John Tembo is going to die or cry and we love multiparty. There was a lot of positive reaction from the people to the soldiers' action.

[White] But then the soldiers weren't exactly joining in singing these slogans, presumably?

[Rawlings] No, apparently not, but on the other hand, the fact that they had chosen to march and march with arms on this particular day is possibly significant because, apparently, they very very seldom march through town and certainly not with arms. Now, I understand that yesterday there was a smaller contingent of soldiers, also armed, also marching through town, and also got a very positive reception. When I heard about this, I went up toward the soldiers' barracks and we came across a crowd running toward us along the road, singing and chanting. When they saw us driving toward them, they crowded around the windows and said: We want change, we want change; and they said the soldiers were there, they had gone back to their barracks, and that is where you will find them. So, we talked to a few rather, I would say [word indistinct] soldiers who didn't want anyone to know that we talked to them, but it was clear,

while they were being very cagey about the whole motivation, it was clear that they supported multipartyism and they were sending a message. To whom? It is not entirely clear whether it was to the people or the politicians, I am not sure.

[White] Meanwhile, what is the latest news from the political talks that have been going today between government representatives and representatives of the opposition?

[Rawlings] As far as I understand, the meeting is still continuing. It is due possibly to close shortly, but there is no news about what they have been discussing or any decisions that have been reached. [end recording]

Opposition Official Views Banda's Speech, Future

*MB1806143293 London BBC World Service in English
0600 GMT 18 Jun 93*

[From the "Network Africa" program presented by Julian Marshall]

[Text] In his speech last night, President Banda said he hoped there could be elections within one year and that talks with the opposition would begin as soon as possible. At any such discussions will be Aleki Banda, a founding member of the ruling Malawi Congress Party, MCP, but now the leader of the United Democratic Front, UDF, one of the main opposition groupings.

[Begin recording] [Marshall] Mr. Banda: Can I ask you, first of all: You have known President Banda for many, many years now. How did he sound to you in that broadcast last night: A man shocked by the outcome of the referendum or a man very much still in control?

[Banda] Well, it is not definitely not the question of being in control but, obviously, the same stubborn president that I have always known.

[Marshall] Do you think that he is the sort of man who is now going to relinquish power easily?

[Banda] Well, I hope he does so. The (?purpose) of the referendum was supposed to be a choice between two systems: A one-party system or a two-party system, but the way the Malawi Congress Party worded the question was completely different. They asked the people of Malawi to choose whether they wanted to remain under one-party system under the Malawi Congress Party and he himself, wherever he campaigns, he asks the people to choose between him and the advocates of the multiparty system. Now, he made it very personal, therefore the decision of the Malawi people is a clear vote of no confidence in the one-party system, the Malawi Congress Party, the Malawi Government and, in our view, in the leadership of the government and the party. The Malawi Congress Party has lost all moral authority to govern this country. There is no way they can do it, because the people no longer have the respect, trust of the government and the party, or any faith at all in it.

[Marshall] But whatever you may feel about the future of the Malawi Congress Party, they are clearly still in power and are going to be overseeing the transition to full democracy. Does that make you worried?

[Banda] Well, it worries us in two respects: One respect is that the economy of this country is declining very fast. The reason we have suggested an interim government is not because the leaders of the opposition are in a hurry to be ministers, but because we feel that once we have formed an interim government, the interim government would take immediate steps to appeal to the international community to resume aid to this country, because without our cooperation this would not be possible. Political uncertainty would continue and any international donors who resumed aid to this country can be assured that that aid would be wasted, because no government can rule a country without the cooperation of the majority of that country and there is no way the Malawi Congress Party today can command that respect and that cooperation from the people.

[Marshall] [Words indistinct] obviously, still a very hypothetical situation but, should the opposition win any elections that might take place in the future, what would be your attitude to President Banda: A man to be tried or a man to be allowed to live out his remaining years in peace?

[Banda] Well, as far as the opposition is concerned, we have proposed the formation of an interim government and our view is that President Banda could remain head of that interim government. This interim government would organize elections and would like to see these elections take place not within a year, as the president has stipulated, but before or by the end of the year. Now, what happens after that is something we should come to when the time comes. [end recording]

Aford Leader Chihana Discusses Banda Address

*MB1806164693 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 18 Jun 93*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] President Banda of Malawi finally reacted last night to the referendum on Monday that came down firmly against continued one-party rule and in favor of multiparty democracy. In a nationwide broadcast, he accepted the results but rejected calls by the opposition for his resignation. He said the Constitution will be rewritten but that there would have to be full and detailed discussions. Well, the opposition not only wants President Banda to go, they have also been calling for an interim government and early presidential and legislative elections. On the line to Blantyre, Robin White asked Chakufwa Chihana, leader of the opposition Alliance for Democracy, Aford, what he made of President Banda's speech.

[Begin recording] [Chihana] Well, it wasn't bad, it wasn't good at all. I feel that he is giving himself a new lease of

life. There must be an urgency which will be responsible for calling for the general election. Now, he is saying he is going to call the general election himself when in fact he has no mandate to do so.

[White] When do you think the election should be?

[Chihana] The latest should be October.

[White] Now, the president says he has no intention of stepping down. Do you think that is fair enough?

[Chihana] No, it isn't. My only reaction is that the president has been ill advised because he was reading from a prepared text. We are now saying that Malawi is put in a crisis of confidence and the people of Malawi have delivered the verdict, putting Dr. Banda, the Malawi Congress Party, and the government naked.

[White] But do you think he should stand down now?

[Chihana] It will be legitimizing Dr. Banda to leave him in power, because the people have deprived him the authority to govern. [end recording]

Commentary Views Presidential Address to Nation

*MB1806164993 Blantyre Malawi Broadcasting
Corporation Network in English 1600 GMT 18 Jun 93*

[Station commentary]

[Text] The future political landscape of Malawi is being shaped following the people's will to adopt political pluralism as opposed to a one-party system of government. The people's will was expressed through voting in a secret ballot held on Monday this week in a referendum.

It is most pleasant to note that the voting process was orderly in that there were no violent incidents, although there were some reports that on winning, some supporters of the multiparty side behaved in a disorderly and violent manner when they went into the streets celebrating. In this connection, it may be timely to call upon both the multiparty and Malawi Congress Party supporters to avoid any violent incident, because that will not be good for the country. It is important to note that politics is an art of the possible. Both sides should learn to play the game by established rules for the good of the common man.

In his broadcast to the nation in the aftermath of the referendum, his excellency the life president, Ngwazi [Paramount Chief] Dr. Kamuzu Banda, clearly stated that he has accepted the outcome of the referendum, that the government will respect the wishes of the people, and that the referendum results would be implemented as quickly as possible. To achieve all this, we urge all Malawians, regardless of the district of origin to keep peace and calm, law and order and to avoid plunging the

country into political turmoil as has happened in some countries during such periods of change from one political system to another.

One important point that must be spelt out is that the question during the referendum was about a system of government for the country. It was not a general election or presidential election. We, therefore, call on all Malawians to give support to the Presidential Committee on Dialogue and the Public Affairs Committee so that they go ahead with their enormous task of political consultation for the benefit of Malawi.

Mozambique

Dhlakama Asks for Finances To Aid Party Development

MB2106120393 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 21 Jun 93

[Text] Afonso Dhlakama, leader of the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo], has once again said that there will be no effective peace in Mozambique if his movement does not receive financial assistance to become a political party. Dhlakama, who was speaking at the end of his European tour, said he would only leave for Maputo late in July to meet President Joaquim Chissano. NOTICIAS reported that the Renamo leader did not reveal the agenda of the meeting with the president so as not to frighten the international community, he said. Dhlakama said he intends to meet with George Moose, U.S. assistant secretary for African affairs, in Maringue to demand better treatment of Renamo by the United States.

Mocumbi Concerned About Imbalances in Economic Relations

MB1806184893 Blantyre Malawi Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1600 GMT 18 Jun 93

[Text] Mozambique has expressed concern over the prevailing imbalances in international economic relations, which are hampering efforts by developing countries to promote and respect human rights. Speaking in Vienna, the foreign minister of Mozambique, Mr. Pascoal Mocumbi, said while human rights are regarded as one of the basic preconditions for the achievement of economic development, economic development itself was the basic condition for successful observance of human rights. Mr. Pascoal Mocumbi said international monitoring of human rights violations should respect the basic principles of international law, including the need to refrain from interfering in the internal affairs of other states, the sovereign equality among states, and their territorial integrity and political independence.

Swaziland

Electoral Office Allegedly Imposes Own Chiefs

MB2106083893 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 21 Jun 93 pp 1, 32

[Report by Nimrod Mabuza]

[Text] The Electoral Office has been accused of imposing its own chiefs on the people, for the on-going voter registration exercise. Police are alleged to have been used to intimidate and threaten those who object to register under the chief imposed on them. A result of this is that certain people in one community have now registered under different chiefs. The incident in which a community has registered under two chiefs occurred at Vusweni in the Hhohho region. This was disclosed over the weekend by the chief's runner of Vusweni, Mr Amos Mavuso. The Community of Vusweni was last week reported to have boycotted registration because of a chieftaincy feud in the area.

Mr Mavuso said when registration of voters started, the people were told to register Sifo Ginindza as chief and Ndzabidlayena Khumalo as their headman (Indvuna). "We were all surprised because we know Mandanda Mtsetfwa as our chief and Sifo is our Indvuna. As for Khumalo, we know him as an ordinary community member." But the registration officials told us to register Sifo as our chief and Khumalo as our Indvuna. Our Graded tax certificates and our travel documents could not convince them," he said. Mr Mavuso said some people objected and two policemen, one armed with a gun, threatened them with arrest. "I refused to register under the two men and the police officers cornered and advised me to be exemplary as a community leader. "The policemen said if I refuse to register, the community will also do the same. My son was threatened with arrest and in panic he registered under the "wrong" leadership," he said.

He said the matter was taken to Ludzidzini by himself and another man where they were informed by Councillor Mngayi Fakudze, Indvuna of Ludzidzini to register under Mandanda. Mr Mavuso denied that the Vusweni community boycotted the registration. He said they only protested. "At no stage did we refuse to register and that is why some are registered under Chief Sifo and others under Chief Mandanda," he said. He said the registration has created a problem in that other people are registered as subjects of Sifo and others under Chief Mandanda. Mr Mavuso said the people who registered "wrongly" are those who panicked when the policemen threatened them with arrest.

He admitted that there has long been a feud over the chieftaincy in the area. The community of Vusweni is the second one that has claimed the Electoral office imposed its chief on them, the first one being that of Mzaceni under Chief Mdzuba Magagula. Chief Mdvuba claimed that his subjects were told to register under his neighbour, Chief Madzanga Ndwandwe. This took place at his

kraal (Mdvuba's) and as result the community of Mzaci has not been registered.

Election Registration Extended Until 30 Jun

MB2006110793 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND SUNDAY in English 20 Jun 93 p 1

[By Banele Ginindza]

[Text] The deadline for registration has been extended to June 30, the Chief Electoral Officer, Mr Robert Twala announced yesterday.

Registration was supposed to end today.

The deadline has been extended to allow more people to register. Most people started registering in their numbers towards the end of the week, Mr Twala said.

"I am happy to inform bobabe tikhulu [honorable chiefs] and the entire nation that using my discretion as Chief Electoral Officer, the registration period has now been extended to the end of this month, 30th June, 1993," he said in a statement.

"This is the last chance for everybody to register", he said.

Mr Twala said reports received so far on the registration were encouraging and that people were interested in electing a government of their choice.

In an interview, he said the difference in the registration was noticed this week as more people came to register.

He said he was satisfied with the way in which the registration work was going.

"People are now motivated and are turning out to register in large numbers," he said.

He disputed reports that people were not so well versed with the exercise that some, after registering, would ask the officers what they were to do with the slips they were given.

Registration of voters, started on June 10 and had initially been set for 10 days including weekends.

Registration officers interviewed this week said the situation has slightly improved.

The poor turn out for registration at the start of the exercise was attributed to the poor publicity accorded the exercise.

The registration also sparked off Chieftaincy disputes which sowed confusion to the people.

The most noticeable confusion was at Mbangweni in Nhlanguano under Chief Nguduza Matsebula.

Earlier in the week, Ludzidzini Chief, Mr Mngayi Fakudze, announced that residents there must register by Chief Nyakeni, father to Chief Nguduza who died in 1968.

Mr Fakudze then came back on air to announce that people must register under the Chiefs that were in their passes.

Government Declares Continuing Drought Situation

MB1906132193 Mbabane THE SWAZI NEWS in English 19 Jun 93 p 1, 32

[By Nkululeko Dlamini]

[Text] Government has declared a continuing drought situation for the period of 1993/94.

This follows a Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the SADC [Southern African Development Conference] Early Warning Unit report which reflects that 150,000 people, mainly in the south and eastern parts of the country, will require food assistance in excess of thousands of metric tonnes.

This was disclosed by the Chairman of the Disaster Task Force, Mr Ben Nsibandze in his report for the months of May and June 1993.

He said the report by the Early Warning Unit disclosed that more than 24,000 metric tonnes of maize, 2,200 metric tonnes of beans will be required to feed the needy.

In addition, the report said some 30,000 people in the vulnerable group category will require 550 metric tonnes of corn soya milk.

He also mentioned that in an effort to scout for assistance the Task Force has sent letters through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, to all international donors to come to the rescue of the Swazi people.

"The declaration of the drought contains an expression of gratitude by the Swaziland Government for all international and local donor assistance which provided much needed relief to the drought victims throughout phase one," he said.

Zimbabwe

Companies on Stock Exchange Show 'Poor' Performance

MB2106113893 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1015 GMT 21 Jun 93

[Text] Harare June 21 SAPA—Many companies quoted on the Zimbabwe stock exchange had recently passed dividends, raising concern that this poor corporate performance would further subdue investor confidence in the economy, ZIANA news agency reported from Harare on Monday [21 June].

Many recently released annual reports said no dividends would be declared as the companies had experienced financial problems.

Current shortages and high cost of money, the decline in disposable incomes and the world recession, were given as the major reasons behind their poor financial performance.

Some companies which recently released their annual results and failed to declare dividends included David Whitehead, Johnson and Fletcher, Merlin, Zimbabwe Alloys, Zimbabwe Newspapers, Art Corporation and Clan Holdings.

Others, attempting to restore shareholder confidence, had maintained dividends at their previous levels.

These include Apex Holdings which maintained dividends at 14 cents per share in the first six months of this year and Tedco Ltd which maintained it at 2.5 cents per share.

Wine and spirit manufacturing giant, African Distillers, reduced dividend payments from six cents per share the previous year to two cents per share for the year ended March 31, 1993. The company is suffering from high excise duties on its products and the decline in domestic demand.

Stockbrokers said the absence of dividends had resulted in many investors shunning away the stock market in favour of short-term money market instruments with a higher yield.

"Investors are still not interested in the stock market and we are still witnessing a significant flight of capital to the money market," a stockbroker with a securities firm said.

German Embassy Hands Over Remote Sensing Facility

*AB1806193693 Dakar PANA in English 1634 GMT
18 Jun 93*

[Text] Harare, 18 June (ZIANA/PANA)—The German Embassy in Harare on Friday handed over a remote sensing facility (NRSF) equipment and building valued at 24 million zd [Zimbabwean dollars] (6.4 zd to \$1) to the Zimbabwe Geological Survey Department.

The facility, which includes computers, a photo laboratory, and a building refurbished at a cost of one million zd, were handed over to the permanent secretary of the Ministry of Mines, David Murangari, by the German ambassador to Zimbabwe, Dr. Werner Kilian.

Receiving the equipment, the director of the Geological Survey Department, Dr. John Orpen, said the centre can be utilised to obtain information covering large areas on land use and soil properties. Orpen said the facility was also capable of conducting geological/geophysical surveys to detect and record raw materials and groundwater and facilitate the effective planning of rural development, among other uses.

The project, which started in April 1988, is now in its second phase.

Ghana**Vice President Receives Message From Senegal's Diouf**

AB1806220593 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation Radio Network in English 2000 GMT 18 Jun 93

[Text] The vice president, Mr. K.N. Arkaah, has, on behalf of the president, Flight Lieutenant J.J. Rawlings, received a special message from President Abdou Diouf of Senegal. The message was delivered by the Senegalese permanent representative at the United Nations, Mr. Jacques Diouf.

'Togolese Commandos' Allegedly Find New Training Area

AB1706173093 Accra THE STATESMAN in English 20 Jun 93 p 3

[Text] The Coco beach stretch where Togolese commandos were reported by the "THE STATESMAN" to be undergoing physical training has been quiet following the absence of activity there.

It is believed that following the exposure, the military activity has been moved to another spot.

Following investigations, Col Assih, Capt Konakokum and Capt M'beta, all Togolese ex-army officers have been identified as the alleged recruiters of the operation.

Guinea**President Conte Rejects Transitional Government Idea**

AB2006152093 Conakry Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique de Guinee in French 1200 GMT 20 Jun 93

[Text] In an inspiring but particularly sharp speech, the head of state, General Lansana Conte, yesterday at the People's Palace in Conakry said that given that there are three months to the presidential and legislative elections, it is out of the question to set up a transitional government as the opposition wants. President Lansana Conte renewed his confidence in his present team and called on all people of good will to give their support to the government in the accomplishment of their mission to serve Guinea.

The head of state, who was addressing traders after their powerful support march for the performance of the Second Republic, reminded his compatriots of the virtues of national unity and called on businessmen and other traders to transcend their internal squabbles and elect their representatives to the Chamber of Commerce. He also called on them to invest in agriculture and industry and especially do away with price policies that smacks of usury.

[Libreville Africa No. 1 in French at 1830 GMT on 19 June adds the following: "The traders day celebration

was marked by the absence of male traders, as a show of force. There were many more women, most of them market women who sang songs in Susu, the tribe of the president, in which they used vulgar words that attacked the dignity of the opposition leaders. Slogans like Lansana Conte, The Only Winner and (?Guinean Party for Union and Democracy), The Only True Party stressed the political character of the mobilization. Referring to the Chamber of Commerce's denunciation of the prevailing insecurity, looting, and anarchy in the markets, General Conte rejected the formation of a national union government which, according to him, will have nothing to do between now and October. I will not add anyone to my government; so, stop provoking me, he said. Certainly this is an answer to the 11-point petition presented on 18 June to the minister of interior by Alpha Konde's Rally of Guinean People and Siradou Diallo's Party for Renewal and Progress."]

Mali**Konare Returns Home Following Working Visit to Senegal**

AB2006205593 Bamako Radiodiffusion-Television du Mali Radio in French 1300 GMT 20 Jun 93

[Text] President Alpha Oumar Konare ended his visit to Senegal today. He has just arrived at the Bamako-Senou Airport. Moussa Baba Coulibaly, you were Radio Mali's special correspondent to Senegal. Good afternoon and welcome to this session.

[Coulibaly] Good afternoon, Ibrahim Djambeley. We really had to rush here in order to participate in this edition. Simply, what I can say is that cooperation between Mali and Senegal is excellent. In fact, this is one of the declarations of the Senegalese political leaders. It is true that the two countries have, for more than three decades, maintained close bonds of cooperation in several areas, such as transportation, education, and trade. Mali and Senegal are also members of several regional and subregional organizations, such as the Organization for the Development of the Senegal River. The inauguration of the Djama dam on the (Bafi) and Manantali dam on the Senegal constitutes yet another realization of the development policy of the two Sahel countries.

President Alpha Oumar Konare's working visit to Senegal is in line with this development policy and the Senegalese press has described it as the determined willingness of the two heads of state to work toward strengthening their bilateral relations.

During his visit, President Alpha Oumar Konare held closed-door negotiations with his Senegalese counterpart while Malian and Senegalese ministers exchanged views concerning bilateral agreements. Late yesterday afternoon, the president of the Republic granted a series of audiences to a number of political dignitaries.

Mohamed Alhousseini Toure, minister of foreign affairs and Malians abroad, met with the vast Malian community in Senegal. I assure you, Djambeley, that our fellow countrymen are quite well in Senegal. Finally, I would like to add that we will come back to the president's own impressions about this 24-hour working visit in subsequent casts. So, these are the highlights of this 24-hour working visit.

[Djambeley] Alright, thank you Moussa Baba Coulibaly.

President Receives Libyan Envoy, al-Qadhafi Message

LD1806155793 Tripoli JANA in English 1423 GMT 18 Jun 93

[Text] Bamako, Avassayf [Jun] 18 (JAMAHARIYAH NEWS AGENCY)—President Oumar Konare of Mali yesterday received the secretary of foreign affairs of the General People's Congress as an envoy from the leader of the revolution.

The secretary handed the president of Mali a message from the leader of the revolution regarding bilateral relations and a number of African and international issues. The president of Mali requested the secretary of foreign affairs of the General People's Congress to extend his greetings and compliments to the leader of the revolution.

Nigeria

Security Measures Boosted in Major Cities

AB1806142893 Paris AFP in English 1408 GMT 18 Jun 93

[Excerpts] Lagos, June 18 (AFP)—Nigeria's military government boosted security measures in major cities on Friday as political life remained paralysed by the electoral commission's suspension of elections designed to restore civilian rule. Armed soldiers were stationed at major intersections in Ibadan, capital of Oyo State, and riot police mounted patrols. Similar measures were enforced in Abeokuta and Akure, capitals of the neighbouring states of Ogun and Ondo. Those states are in the southwestern part of Nigeria, which is peopled by the Yoruba tribe and forms the homeland of millionaire Moshood Abiola of the centre-left Social Democratic party. He was leading in Saturday's presidential poll according to partial results. [passage omitted]

Security measures were also boosted in the north in Kaduna and Kano at public buildings, and public gatherings were banned. The Sultan of Sokoto, spiritual leader of Nigeria's substantial Muslim community, made an appeal for calm. The two rival parties issued similar appeals to their supporters. [passage omitted]

Electoral Commission Receives Order To Release Results

AB1806164693 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 1500 GMT 18 Jun 93

[Excerpt] As the nation awaits the resolution of the political issues arising from the presidential election, the National Electoral Commission [NEC] has got another order to release the results. The Ibadan High Court has given the commission until next Sunday [20 June] to announce the results.

Ruling on an ex-parte motion filed by the Oyo state chairman of the SDP [Social Democratic Party], the state chief judge, Mr. Justice Timothy Ayorinde, said NEC had the statutory obligation to do so not later than the 20th of this month. He stated that Decree 13 of 1993 clearly directed that NEC should announce the results of the polls between the 12th and 20th of this month. Mr. Justice Ayorinde also restrained NEC from acting on any interim or interlocutory order of any court or tribunal which might prevent or have the effect of preventing it from performing its functions in respect of the presidential election. The chief judge said the order compelling NEC to announce the results had become necessary to maintain peace, which existed during the transition program.

The order is the third from the judiciary since NEC announced that it was suspending action pertaining to the presidential election. A Lagos high court had earlier given the commission up till today to release the results. A similar order was given by a Benin high court. [passage omitted]

Senate President Appeals to Babangida

AB1806215193 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2000 GMT 18 Jun 93

[Text] Principal officers of the National Assembly today appealed to President Ibrahim Babangida to direct the National Electoral Commission, NEC, to release the results of the presidential election. Correspondent Ndamar Sule reports that the call was made by the Senate president, Dr. Iyorchia Ayu, on behalf of the principal officers at a news briefing today in Abuja:

[Begin recording] [Sule] A joint statement signed by the Senate president, Dr. Iyorchia Ayu, and the speaker of the House of Representatives, Mr. Agunwa Nnaekwe, [words indistinct] NEC and the Judiciary that they share the concern and anxiety of all Nigerians regarding the present political developments. The statement welcomed the stand of the National Assembly that the transition to civil rule program should terminate on the 27th of August this year.

[Ayu] We wish to remind all Nigerians to be mindful of the current happenings around the world where intolerance, indiscipline, and indiscretion have turned nation states into [word indistinct] and caused avoidable and

callous waste of life. We appeal to the president, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, General Ibrahim Badamasi Babangida, to direct the NEC to release the results of the presidential election without further delay in the interest of the unity, peace, and stability of this, our great nation.

[Sule] The principal officers of the National Assembly also commended Nigerians for their maturity, understanding, and for the peaceful and orderly conduct of the presidential election.

Results Publication Nears Deadline

*AB2006191093 Paris AFP in English 1817 GMT
20 Jun 93*

[Excerpts] Lagos, June 20 (AFP)—Fears of civil unrest mounted Sunday [20 June] as the deadline for publication of Nigeria's presidential election results approached, with no end in sight to the crisis provoked by their delayed release.

Under a special decree announced last December, the election results have to be published between June 13 and June 20, or could be declared invalid. [passage omitted]

SDP national publicity secretary Amos Idaku alleged that a senior member of the military regime of President Ibrahim Babangida had toured northern Nigeria telling the National Republican Convention (NRC) to organize the protests.

Unofficial results gave Abiola 4.3 million votes, well ahead of the 2.3 million won by his NRC rival, millionaire businessman Bashir Othman Tofa.

"These demonstrations were not real, they were sponsored," Idaku told AFP by telephone from Jos, in the central Plateau state.

"I heard that a top member of the Transitional Council is going around telling the NRC governors that they should arrange the demonstrations."

However, he refused to name the official concerned.

Diplomatic sources feared impatience over the delay in publication of the results could spill over into unrest and suggested the military was out to postpone the transfer of power to a civilian government.

The sources spoke of intense behind-the-scenes political activity in a bid to break the stalemate which followed a decision by the National Electoral Commission to suspend the publication of the results of the June 12 poll following a court ban.

In one of several contradictory legal rulings made in different courts last week, the Ibadan High Court ordered the results to be published before Sunday.

Negotiations have been carried out in a bid to reach a compromise between the military and civilian sides and

the Secretary of State for Justice Clement Akpamgbo was believed to have travelled the country trying to find a solution, diplomatic sources said.

Meanwhile the Nigerian Union of Journalists added its voice Sunday to calls for the results to be officially released.

"This is the only practical way to avert the looming catastrophe staring the nation in the face," said union president Muhammed Sani Zorro in a statement.

There has also been increasing pressure from the international community for the situation to be resolved.

Britain on Saturday expressed "deep regret" that a court order was restraining the release of the official results. A Foreign Office statement said the move had "inevitably raised questions about whether the transition to civilian rule by August 27 will proceed."

The European Community, whose ministers were about to meet for a summit in Copenhagen, might also issue a statement calling for the results be published, a source close to the E.C. said. [passage omitted]

Abiola Declares Self Election Winner

*AB1906082093 Paris AFP in English 0450 GMT
19 Jun 93*

[Excerpt] Lagos, June 19 (AFP)—Nigerian presidential candidate Moshood Abiola has declared himself the winner of elections and demanded the publication of the results by the National Electoral Commission (NEC), sources close to him said.

Abiola made his announcement after meeting late Friday with several state governors elected for his centre-left Social Democratic Party (SDP) at his campaign headquarters near Lagos, the sources added. [passage omitted]

Newspaper Editor Resigns Over Government Interference

*AB1806171093 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 18 Jun 93*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Nigeria is still in political confusion since the Electoral Commission, NEC, suspended the weekend presidential elections after the Association for a Better Nigeria caused an injunction from the High Court in Abuja. The contenders, Moshood Abiola of the SDP [Social Democratic Party] and Bashir Tofa of the NRC [National Republican Convention] are left cooling their heels. Now three other high courts have issued contradictory orders insisting that the publication of election results must continue.

Meanwhile, speculation that the whole debacle is being masterminded by President Babangida's military government has been fuelled by the resignation of the editor

of a government-owned newspaper, alleging government manipulation. From Lagos, Sola Odunfa reports:

[Begin Odunfa recording] The editor of the federal government-owned newspaper, *NEW NIGERIA*, based in Kaduna, northern Nigeria, has resigned in protest against government's interference in the editorial operations of the newspaper. Specifically, al-Hajj Yakubu 'Abd-al-Aziz, accused the government of planting the editorial comment on the front page of the newspaper on Wednesday [16 June] which called for the cancellation of last weekend's presidential election. Mr. 'Abd-al-Aziz said that the editorial comment was the climax of intense pressure put on him in the past two weeks by the secretary for information, which had seriously eroded his authority as editor of the newspaper. He said that Wednesday's editorial comment and other ghost articles planted in the newspaper indicated a change in the *NEW NIGERIAN*'s editorial policy toward fanning the embers of ethnic and regional disunity.

At the other end of the newspaper spectrum, the *GUARDIAN*, an independent, said that last Saturday [12 June]'s presidential election was the best ever conducted in Nigeria and it urged President Ibrahim Babangida to order the National Electoral Commission to release the full results. The newspaper described the high court order which restrained the commission from releasing the results as one of dubious legality. It said that the court must not be allowed to throw Nigeria into confusion. [end recording]

Army Chief of Staff Ends 5-Day Visit to Pakistan

AB2006150093 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 0600 GMT 20 Jun 93

[Text] The chief of staff, Nigerian Army, Lieutenant General Saliu Ibrahim, has concluded a five-day official visit to Pakistan. Gen. Ibrahim visited industries in parts of the country and the Pakistani ordnance factories which manufacture weapons. He also paid courtesy calls on President Ghulam Ishaq Khan, the prime minister, Mr. Bakshir Mazari [name as heard], and the Nigerian high commissioner to Pakistan, Mr. Abdul Razak Yinusa.

Gen. Ibrahim, who stated that he was impressed with what he saw, commended the Pakistan Army for its self-reliant effort.

NNPC Signs Agreement for Petrochemical Project

AB1906132693 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 1800 GMT 18 Jun 93

[Summary From Poor Reception] "The Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation [NNPC] and the Standard Petrochemical Industries Limited [SPL] today in Lagos signed a shareholders agreement for the execution of a steel, methanol," and MBT project in Rivers State.

Energy correspondent Chiko Emeranwa reports: "The agreement is the materialization of a sharp response to the clarion call for private entrepreneurs to invest" in the country's "oil industry, especially gas. The commodity has been dismally wasted over the years."

"When completed in 1997, the plant will produce 680,000 tons of methanol and 500,000 tons of MBT (?products). Equity holding of the project among the four participants stands in such a way that SPL has 30 percent; NNPC, 30 percent; (Perostal), 20 percent; and (Methanex), 20 percent."

NNPC Chief Executive Officer Nwachukwu disclosed that the project would "cost about \$900 million. The consortium in the partnership will also provide the initial management" and "in the process train about 175 local hands to handle it. The products of the plants are entirely for export."

Sierra Leone

Team Assesses Rebel Devastation in Western Kono District

AB2006150693 Freetown SLBS Radio in English 0700 GMT 20 Jun 93

[Text] A team comprising the secretary of state for internal affairs, Retired Colonel A.O. Kamara, heads of departments, permanent secretaries, and representatives of NGO's [nongovernmental organizations] has completed an inspection tour of parts of the Western Kono District to assess the devastation caused by the rebels during the invasion of that district. In (Jama-Sowose), (Yangema), Motema, (Jama-Nimkoro), and Koidu townships, basic infrastructures like hospitals, health centers, electricity generating plants, water treatment centers, stores, fuel stations, and offices of the provincial administration were all vandalized.

According to our reporter who accompanied the team, these towns, which were active round the clock and densely populated, now look like deserted villages with damaged residential buildings.

In his short address to the (Kamamboro) battalion and other service personnel at the military headquarters in Koidu, Ret. Col. A.O. Kamara praised them for their high sense of patriotism in answering to the call of government to defend our motherland. He said members of the (Kamamboro) entered the front while others were running for shelter. The secretary of state assured these fighting men and women that government and the people of this country will never forget their sacrifice. Col. A.O. Kamara, we would have bowed our heads in shame if these vandals of Foday Sankoh had succeeded in crushing our respected army. He advised service personnel to maintain a high sense of discipline whilst they are in the regimental colors if they are to earn the respect of fellow citizens.

Addressing members of the police force at the dilapidated (Tankoro) and Motema police stations, Ret. Col. Kamara asked the police in Kono District to be ready to make some sacrifices as the problem that befalls us is not of our own making. The secretary of state spoke of a restructuring process at the moment to improve and strengthen the police force. He assured the police of total government

backing as they perform their duties without fear or favor, realizing that there should be nobody above the law. At the end of the exercise the team held a wrapup meeting at the military headquarters in Koidu where they discussed short-term strategies of the resettlement of the people and the long-term strategy for Kono District as a whole.

Togo

Gambian Foreign Minister Brings Jawara Message to Eyadema

AB1906133093 Lome Radio Lome in French 1900 GMT 18 Jun 93

[Excerpt] Gambian Foreign Minister Omar Sey called on President Gnassingbe Eyadema this morning at Lome II where they held talks. At the end of the audience, Mr.

Omar Sey stated that he brought a message from President Dawda Jawara to his Togolese counterpart, General Gnassingbe Eyadema.

[Begin Sey recording] I delivered to President Eyadema a special message from President Jawara. As you know, they have been very long-standing friends and they have worked very closely together in the Economic Community of West African States and the OAU, and they have very often consulted on subregional issues. It is within that context that I am here as a special envoy of President Jawara. [end recording]

Earlier, Mr. Sey visited the National Gendarmerie Camp where he was shown the weapons abandoned by the terrorists during the 25 March attack which claimed the lives of some Army officers. [passage omitted]

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DATE FILMED

22 JUNE 1993

